The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV........NO. 7471. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

ASSASSINATION OF A PRESIDENT.

GARCIA MORENO, PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR, KILLED IN HIS PALACE AT QUITO—ONE OF THE ASSASSINS SHOT BY A SENTRY—APPREHENSIONS OF A MASSACRE OF FOREIGN PRIESTS.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.—A correspondent writing, on the 10th inst., from Guayaquil says: The city was thrown into a state of great excitement by the news of the assassination of Garcia Morena at his palace, at Quito, by Capt. Rayo, an officer whom he had displaced, and by two young men of Quito, named Cornejo. Rayo first struck the President either over the head or shoulder with a *machete*, and was instantly run through by the sentry on duty, who fired his piece at the same time, killing the assassin immediately. The two young men, after Rayo had struck the President, fired on the latter with their revolvers. The President fell on his face, mortally wounded, and has since died. The two young men have escaped.

So far no disturbance had taken place. The people cannot yet realize the President's death, and are afraid to attempt anything.

Great alarm has seized on all foreigners, and stong reasons exist for believing there will be a massacre of the foreign priests.

OTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE MURDER.

From another correspondent we have the following: According to the best information I could obtain, it appears that the President was attacked by five Granadines (Colombians) in Quito; one of them was killed on the spot, and the President as well. Such is the tenor of one report. The other story is that a revolution in favor of a Liberal candidate for the Presidency was incited by Gen. Polanco, who had been disgraced by the President. Nothing was positively known. No letters with details from private sources have been received, and we have nothing except what the Government chooses to publish.

A STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The little steamer Guayas blew up on the Guayaquil River on her way from Bodegas to the city. The Captain of the vessel, Senor Echanique, was dangerously, and three deck passengers and the steward badly, wounded. The engineer, N. Guzman, and Adolfo Bravo, José Francisco Jimenez, first-class passengers, and two deck passengers were killed. There were twenty-five passengers on board at the time of the accident. The accident was caused by the water in the boiler getting too low and then suddenly filling the boiler with cold water. The wreck sunk in eight minutes. Part of the boiler and several of the passengers were thrown high into the air.

THE COLOMBIAN INSURRECTION.

DETAILS OF THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN BOLIVAR AND COLOMBIAN FORCES ON THE MAGDALENA—THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DECLINES TO MAKE PEACE.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.—Political matters on the Isthmus just now have all the appearance of tranquillity. In this city there still exists considerable anxiety as to what will be the denoument of the hostilities now going on in the Magdalena River between the State of Bolivar and the General Government. At last advices the latter were occupying a strong position at the Banco, a commanding point on the bank of the Magdalena River, some distance below Honda. Of the conflict that took place there an account is given in an official bulletin, issued at Barranquella on the 27th of July last. The bulletin was issued from the insurgent steamer Murillo, and was signed by Gen. Santo Domingo Vila, who commanded the armed expedition sent against Gen. Delgardo and the national forces. The bulletin, in substance, is as follows:

The Murillo, with the forces of the State, after taking in wood and water at Teneriffe, met the steamer Mosquera, with the national forces, proceeding down the river. The Murillo fired a blank shot to give it to understand that without the previous explanation required by the Constitution for the occupation of the territory of the State the Mosquera would not be allowed to proceed. This signal was answered by a volley of musketry from on board the latter. The Murillo, with the Vigilant in tow, advanced, when they soon found themselves exposed to the fire of 400 infantry and a mitrailleuse which had been disembarked from on board the Mosquera. The Murillo and Vigilante opened fire in return, and kept advancing, notwithstanding an accident to the machinery and the narrowness of the river at that part. About 5 P. M. the artillery of the State steamer reopened on the forces of the General Government. Very soon the latter were re-embarked on the Mosquera, which headed up the river in retreat. Immediate pursuit was not undertaken, the steamers not being in condition to manœuvre well. The forces of the State of Bolivar on board the two steamers, after a fight of five hours with the national troops, lost only one Captain and two soldiers killed, and twenty-nine wounded.

The above, being favorable to the views and expectations of the Nunez partisans, was hailed with joy by the Panama authorities, but doubted generally by impartial people.

The State of Bolivar has in the meantime sent Dr. Real as Commissioner to President Perez, at Bogota, to urge on him the desire of the Government of Bolivar for peace, and to impress on him the risk of a general war in the Republic if he still insisted on sending an armed force into the States of Bolivar and Magdalena. The mission of Dr. Real was unsuccessful. He arrived at Barranquilla on the 2d of August, to give an account to his Government of the results of his mission. On his way back, military matters on the Magdalena stood as follows:

Two steamers came down as far as Pinto, where the national troops are, and having landed their full cargo were sent back to Honda by the General in Chief, with the object of bringing down more troops. The mails were detained by the General, and passengers only were allowed to come down in a canoe.

Bogota is greatly excited. Dr. Real left Bogota on the 17th of July. The treaty of peace between the State Government at Panama and the Commissioners of the General Government was already known there. Dr. Real met Gens. Salgar and Camargo near Honda, but had no conversation with them. About $500,000 in specie was returned from Narés to Medellin, as they were afraid to send it to the coast. The arrival of Gen. Salgar with the news from the coast States must have been received at Bogota on the 23d ult.

Although the following telegram was published in the *Star* and *Herald*, dated the 3d inst., at Aspinwall, the doubt about the national forces having been beaten by the Militia of Bolivar still continues:

"The victory over the national troops is confirmed. No foreigners have been molested. One French and two English vessels of war had proceeded to the Magdalena River for the protection of foreign interests."

Savanilla dates to the 4th inst. state that it has been decided that the French ship Sané should leave for Martinique on the 5th inst. Her Majesty's steamer Woodlark was to proceed to Santa Martha in a day or two, and then return to Savanilla, probably en route for Kingston, Jamaica. Her Majesty's steamer Bullfinch was to remain at Savanilla. The United States steamer Omaha, and the Peruvian corvette Union are at Panama. The latter brings dispatches from Peru to be telegraphed by cable to England. There are no vessels of war at Aspinwall. The United States steamer Richmond, flag-ship, was at Callao on the 8th inst., and was likely to remain there about a week longer, when she would proceed to Guayaquil.

The City of Panama is still deprived of gas on account of the inability or unwillingness of the State Government to pay the amount they owe the company.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company will resume their semi-monthly service to Aspinwall after October next.

Col. W. P. Tisdel, recently appointed agent of the Pacific Mail Company on the Isthmus, entered on his duties on the 10th as General Agent of the company.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE PERUVIAN BANKS—CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE SUPPORTERS OF RIVAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES IN PERU—CRIME IN CHILI.

PANAMA, Aug. 16, 1875.—The news from Peru to the 7th inst. treats chiefly of a threatened money crisis, the Government having authorized the banks to pay their obligations in the bank notes. The suspension of specie payments by the banks does not appear to shake confidence in those institutions. Specie deposits at three, six, and nine months have been continued as usual in the different banks. The banks "Nacional del Peru," "del Peru," "Lima," and "La Providencia," represented by their managers, have agreed to the following: 1. To suspend specie payment of their obligations until they may be enabled to procure sufficient coin for their necessities. 2. To receive during the period of suspension the notes of banks signing this agreement as current money. 3. To submit this agreement to the Government, signed by the banks already mentioned, and by Mr. John Dawson, Director of the London Bank of Mexico and South America, who states that he believes this plan to be the only method of tiding over the financial difficulties of the situation. The Government issued a decree approving the agreement entered into by the banks of the capital, and recognizing the necessity of a temporary suspension of specie payments.

The cable is now open as far as Arica, but the heavy tariff imposed, it is feared, will deter merchants and others from using it.

The outbreak of the Indian tribes about Puno was put down by a force of cavalry. Beyond attacking a hacienda, where some of their tribe had been ill-treated, they did not do much harm.

A fight took place between the supporters of Prado and Montero at Arequipa. The rioters took advantage of the occasion to rob and sack many private houses, taking all the silver-plate, money, and valuable clothing they could lay their hands on. Admiral Montero, it is said, rebuked his unruly followers, but they retained the spoils notwithstanding. Some 18,000 men formed a grand procession at Lima in honor of Gen. Prado, their candidate for the Presidency.

CHILI.

The news from Chili received here by the steamer of the 13th inst. is of little general interest. The chief items are as follows:

The failures and forgeries of Messrs. Alzagra and Bello result in liabilities of between $500,000 and $600,000. The available assets are very small. The amount of the forged bills is about $100,000.

According to the late census, the total population of Chili is 2,067,524, an increase of 247,701 since the census of 1865. There are 26,528 foreigners in Chili. The Department of Valparaiso heads the list with 7,179.

The *Opinion* says that the prospects for farmers are excellent, and that the young plants are looking well. The rains have proved very beneficial, instead of injurious, as was at first believed.

The works on the Curico and Talca line are in a very advanced state, and it is fully expected that the first locomotive will arrive at Talca on the 18th prox.

Her Majesty's corvette Reindeer sailed on Tuesday, July 20, for England.

The *Opinion* says that at the present time there are no fewer than 140 cases before the Criminal Court of Talca, of which fifty are for robbery, eighteen for unlawful wounding, twenty for homicide, ten for highway robbery, one for poisoning, and two for arson. Quillota is infested by a gang of robbers.

MOB LAW IN INDIANA.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 25.—Mr. Houghton, of Crawford County, Ind., who was concerned in the lynching of a man named Salsgiven, about a year ago, made up his mind to turn State's evidence, and recently gave information to the Prosecuting Attorney against his comrades in the lynching affair. On Sunday night last, Houghton was visited by about twenty-five disguised men, who gave him a terrible beating with hickory withes, and mutilated his body in a dastardly manner. He recognized seven or eight of his former comrades, and efforts are being made to arrest them.

HONOR TO A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Roswell C. Coleman, of the American Rifle Team, was enthusiastically welcomed on reaching his home at Goshen last evening. There was a procession consisting of the Leatherstocking Rifle Club, of which he is President, and the entire Fire Department, headed by the Goshen Band. A speech of welcome was delivered by B. R. Champion, which was modestly and appropriately responded to by Mr. Coleman. The festivities continued through the evening.

RAILROAD DISASTER NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—The St. Paul express train due here at 10:20 A. M. to-day bound north, went through a bridge about four miles south of this place, instantly killing the conductor, E. W. Lock, engineer, Lorenzo Mann, and fireman Edward Kelly. A few passengers in the forward coach were slightly bruised and shaken up, the rest escaping without injury. The train was running at a low rate of speed at the time of the accident.

AN ACCIDENT IN NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—By a collision on Ocean avenue in Newport yesterday afternoon the wife of Dr. Goutier, of New-York, was thrown from her carriage and had her thigh fractured. She is said to be in a critical condition. Her coachman had a shoulder broken.

DEATH OF HON. DANIEL BLAISDELL.

Hon. Daniel Blaisdell, Treasurer of Dartmouth College and President of the Dartmouth National Bank, died at his residence, in Hanover, N. H., Tuesday evening.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE INFLATIONISTS.

MEETING IN DETROIT YESTERDAY OF THE "CONVENTION"—A SLIM ATTENDANCE—JUDGE KELLEY THE SOURCE OF THEIR INSPIRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—Moses W. Fields' Greenback Convention was not a great success, and its authors do not profess to regard it as a great failure. Judge Kelley was the central figure, and the convention did little more than to incorporate his financial vagaries in a series of resolutions. Senator Carpenter's name had been used without his authority, on the strength of a letter from an intimate friend that he had a strong speech prepared to deliver at Madison which he would deliver here if invited. Accordingly, he was advertised and then invited, but did not respond. Wendell Phillips had promised to be present if he could, but the "if" was potent, as it has been at other times. Butler is expected next month. There is no doubt about his views. Senator Gordon was not advertised by his authority, but is an inflationist. In fact, Mr. Fields inflated the convention in his advertisement a good deal more than the facts warranted. Hon. T. J. Durant was the only man of much prominence, besides Mr. Kelley, who came from abroad, if Hon. John Young Scammon, of Chicago, be excepted. Mr. Field had made extraordinary efforts to have a great crowd. Delegations from Wyandotte and other places were expected, but they were not large. Several thousands were to be gathered, but the greatest number present, by the estimate of the friends of the cause, was 1,200. Probably that is an inflation of one-third. The list of Vice Presidents was prepared without consulting the gentlemen named, and how many of them will like the distinction remains to be discovered.

Judge Kelley advocated the permanent adoption of "the best currency the world ever saw," in his usual line of argument. The audience were treated to some novel ideas. A Mr. Wood, of Kentucky, assured them it was a fundamental principle of political economy that money should be made of a material destitute of value except in the form of money. Mr. Meyers, of Chicago, promised that with the inter-convertible bond system, our paper would soon be worth more than gold, not only at home but abroad, and Judge Kelley nodded assent. Mr. Wood said the dollar should be of uniform value, and gold would not answer because its value was constantly changing, which he showed by the daily quotations.

The purpose of the convention, as it is miscalled, is something of a mystery. Probably it was originated to advertise Fields, and the motives of those who participated were variable. Some wanted to affect the canvass in Ohio, and a motion was voted down in committee to indorse the Cary-Ewing platform. Some are agitating for a new party, while such conventions are the method, in Judge Kelley's madness, which is intended to capture the Republican platform in 1876.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, first—That the people owe to the Government, at all times, and in all emergencies, a loan of money adequate to its needs at a rate of interest so low as to be the least possible burden, and to offer the least possible competition to private enterprise.

Second—The Government owes to the people an absolutely safe and uniform currency, adapted to their varying needs in amount and of a value not materially different from that of other civilized nations.

Third—That the providing of a currency for the people is an attribute of sovereignty, and we demand that the Government of the United States shall perform this duty in such a manner as to furnish the public an amount of currency adequate to the business requirements of the country and independent of the action of banks or other private corporations.

Fourth—That we are neither repudiationists nor inflationists, but the friends of a safe, sound, and reliable currency; that we propose to redeem the greenback circulation of the United States, at the pleasure of the holders thereof, in bonds of the United States, bearing a low rate of interest, convertible, at the pleasure of the holders, into greenbacks, thus redeeming the original promise of the Government when it first issued greenbacks, to fund them when desired into an interest-paying bond.

Fifth—That we are in favor of the issue of United States certificates or bonds, bearing interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent. per annum, to an amount equal to the whole Government debt, said bonds or certificates being changeable and interchangeable with greenbacks at par on demand.

Sixth—That the legal money of the country should be endowed with the power to pay all debts, public and private, except that portion of the bonded indebtedness especially made payable in coin.

Seventh—That as the enactment of the last Congress providing for a resumption of specie payments in 1879 is impracticable, and impossible of execution, and is disastrous in its effects upon the business of the country, we demand its immediate and unconditional repeal.

Eighth—That the plan of Government currency proposed by this convention would, in our opinion, tend to render our Government and people independent, financially, of foreign influences or complications, and not subject hereafter, as heretofore, to the disturbing control or influence of foreign countries.

Ninth—That we recommend the organization of Greenback Clubs in every State in the Union, for the purpose of carrying out the principles and measures set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

A CURIOUS DECLARATION.

A COLUMBUS DOCUMENT FOISTED ON THE PUBLIC THROUGH LOCAL CLUBS—AN APPEAL TO THE COMMUNISTIC ELEMENT—ANY KIND OF COALITION TO BEAT THE REPUBLICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875.

The Democrats of Ohio are resorting to measures unparalleled for downright dishonesty by anything ever attempted in American politics. As one illustration of this fact witness the following "Declaration of Principles of the —— Democratic Club:"

"Our Government is founded solely upon the consent of the people, and its powers are subject to their control.

Therefore, to stay the further encroachment of capital upon labor, we deem it our respective duties to organize ourselves under the Democratic Party, which promises reform, on the following principles:

1. The repeal of the law known as the Sherman Finance bill, establishing free banking, the withdrawal of legal tenders, the contraction of the currency, and forcing the resumption of specie payments.

2. That they will permanently retire all the national bank currency, and issue legal tenders in their stead, always to be kept equal to the wants of trade.

3. That the school fund shall not be controlled, or any part thereof, by any sect, directly or indirectly.

4. That they promise reform in the present system of taxation, under which the entire industries of the country are overburdened, while the idle, non-producing class of money-lenders, national bankers, and bondholding aristocracy in office have exempted themselves from all taxation whatever.

Furthermore, we demand at the hands of the Democratic Party to establish a law of interest not to exceed three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum, to assist legitimate business.

Furthermore, we demand, as a laboring class, to be recognized by the Government as wanting a common prosperity, so that our children can be educated.

And we denounce the Republican Party for declaring to the people of the United States that it is an element of prosperity to have cheap labor.

We, the undersigned voters, agree to support the Democratic Party so long as it carries into practice the above principles."

The above "declaration" is printed at the head of a blank designed to receive signatures for Democratic clubs. The blank has been found at several places, and was referred to by Senator Morton in one of his last speeches. The declaration was not made by working men, but as far as is known was concocted by some of the Democratic leaders and sent out from Columbus to be used judiciously in reorganizing the "grand army of the unemployed"—the Communists, to whom the incendiary speeches of Sam Cary are addressed.

SECURING VOTES FOR THIS ELECTION ONLY.

The circular is an attempt to organize outside of the Democratic Party, but under it so as to secure the votes "for this election only," a class of people who are regarded by the leaders as ignorant, prejudiced, unprincipled, and easily fooled. The "declaration" was prepared by men who have the highest contempt for the laboring classes, and who would never dream of considering their rights and advantages in making or executing the laws of the land. If the laboring men are so ignorant as to be easily duped, which the Democrats allege, it certainly is not for the advantage of the latter to improve their education and condition. The party that kept the black laborer as long as possible in slavery and ignorance will not be unsuspected when a few of its demagogue leaders make professions of regard for white working men to which the party does not generally subscribe, and which its past history contradicts. Those who organize, if any do, under the "declaration of principles" copied above, and vote for Allen this year, will of course learn in a twelvemonth, if not sooner, that they have sold themselves without consideration to a party which wants nothing more of them than their votes.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PINE TREE STATE—MASS-MEETING AT PORTLAND LAST NIGHT—ADDRESS OF SENATOR MORTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—The Republicans opened the campaign in this State to-night by a rousing meeting in the City Hall here, which is the first of a series to be held in the principal places of the State, and to be addressed by Senator Morton, of Indiana, and the Republican candidate for Governor, Gen. Selden Connor. The two were supported at the meeting to-night by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York. The speeches indicated that the campaign is to be fought entirely on national issues, the aim being to rouse the Republicans to vote, and so send along a big majority to encourage the States where elections follow. Hon. W. W. Thomas, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, presided at to-night's meeting. Senator Morton, in opening his speech, referred to the good things which the West had borrowed from the East, and made, in passing, a complimentary reference to the free school system, which he now found for the first time in peril. Then, passing directly to the discussion of national affairs he treated first the question of parties. This country for the next four years, he said, will be governed either by the Republicans or the Democratic Party, not by a new party. Then, to contrast the two parties, he reviewed their history. He denounced State rights as the foundation of the rebellion, and as a doctrine which is perpetually threatening the life of the nation. Then passing to the consideration of the Southern question, he repeated his argument used in his Western speeches. When the South gets power, he said, Congress will pay pensions to Southerners, and also pay for their emancipated slaves, and to this doctrine the Democrats of Maine, as well as of the country at large, are committed. The South, he asserted, was merely keeping quiet now so as to lull the apprehensions of the people of the North, and, if it were necessary, to get the votes of the Southern States for the Democrats in the Presidential election, there would be bloodiest time that could be imagined. Senator Morton then considered the financial question, eulogizing the greenback, but declaring his intention to stand by the bill of the last Congress for the resumption of specie payment.

CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 25.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day at noon. Colored delegates predominate. There was considerable delay over the selection of a temporary Chairman, but finally A. T. Morgan was chosen. Six counties have contesting sets of delegates. The committee appointed on credentials, owing to the difficulty of deciding the claims of the conteseants, have not reported at 7 P. M., and nothing has been done.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—The Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana, in session here, have agreed to reorganize the party on the basis of an early resumption of specie payments, continued reduction of taxation, free education, opposition to monopolies, economical administration, and punishment for pillage in public station and for all assaults upon personal rights.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—The Democratic County Convention to-day instructed delegates to the Erie Convention to vote for W. E. Dougherty, of this city, for State Treasurer. A resolution, instructing delegates to vote for ex-Gov. Bigler for Gubernatorial nomination, was lost.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Democratic County Convention to-day appointed G. W. Schuyler, D. W. Bailey, and George Davis delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were passed indorsing Gov. Tilden's reform measures, and instructing the delegates to vote only for those who are in favor of carrying out such reforms.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—In the Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, and Broome Democratic conventions were held to-day to select delegates to the State Convention. In each county strong resolutions were passed sustaining Gov. Tilden's reform policy, and instructing their delegates to vote only for the nomination of men known to be in sympathy with him. These counties are the first to hold conventions, and their action attracts attention.

DONALDSON, THE LOST AERONAUT.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—The story published by the Cincinnati *Times* about the finding of Donaldson, the balloonist, by a fishing party, in the Ottawa district, near Lake Desquine, is not credited here. No such lake is known in the Ottawa district.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

TWO SPIRITED RACES YESTERDAY.

THE SENIOR CHALLENGE CUP CONTEST AND THE PAIR-OARED MATCH—A FINE DAY AND GOOD SPORT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875.

The oarsmen here have so far been very fortunate in having the most delightful weather, to-day being almost the duplicate of yesterday. There is a great assemblage here now of veteran oars, rowers in their prime, and "coming" men in profusion, both the amateur and professional elements being largely represented.

Saratoga is wild over Courtney, who sold at two to one last night against a field of eleven, which comprised Bainbridge, Riley, Yates, Randall, and other good men. There were many pools sold with Courtney out. Bainbridge selling favorite at $30; Yates second choice, ranging from $12 to $20; Riley third, $6 to $11; Randall fourth, $2 to $4, and the field from $3 to $5.

The number of spectators was small when the first race was called, but increased steadily until the covered portion of the grand stand and surroundings were well filled, but carriages were at a discount, many of the hacks finally taking out passengers at regular fares. The chief interest is centred in the four-oared race which comes off to-morrow, and which will bring the crowd. The first race to-day was the senior scullers', two miles, with a turn, for the challenge cup and a handsome presentation cup, for which the following competitors drew in line, numbering eastward from the grand stand:

Charles E. Courtney, Union Springs (N. Y.) Boat Club; James Riley, Neptune Rowing Association; F. E. Yates, Pilot Boat Club; James T. McCormick, Beaverwyck Boat Club; R. B. Bainbridge, Argonauta Rowing Association; David Roach, Waverley Boat Club; J. W. Maxwell, Seawanhaka Boat Club; Joseph H. Girvin, Beaverwyck Boat Club; George W. Lathrop, Beaverwyck Boat Club; P. C. Ackerman, Atlantic Boat Club; R. H. Orr, Seawanhaka Boat Club.

This race was started very nearly on time, and when the signal was given Bainbridge, McCormick, and Yates were the first to break the line, continuing abreast for a hundred yards, when McCormick began to show a little in front, and Courtney came up bow and bow with Riley and Yates, who led Bainbridge and Roach, who were also about even. Lathrop was putting in some good work on the extreme left, with Ackerman again alongside to hurry him, Maxwell and Girvin gradually dropping astern. At the end of the first quarter mile Courtney and Yates had a brief struggle for the lead, which Courtney wrested from his rival in the next hundred yards, retaining his position throughout the race. Riley, leading slightly, was showing the way to Yates, McCormick, and Bainbridge at the half mile, Lathrop, Ackerman, and Orr being about on level terms with them on the other end of the line, the others beginning to string out behind. Approaching the turning buoys Courtney put in a few vigorous strokes and went around in 6:25, and was well straightened up when Riley and Yates, who were having a warm tussle for second place, were beginning to look for their stakes. The two latter turned together, then Bainbridge, Ackerman, Lathrop, and McCormick.

Courtney, leading by ten lengths clear, was now no more secure in first place than Riley was in second, while Yates continued well in front of his old rival, Bainbridge, and Lathrop and Ackerman were having another private race on the other side, with Orr close upon them. The rest were now virtually out of the race, and no further changes occurred in the relative positions, the judges placing the men as follows, to which their time is added:

	M.	S.
1. Courtney	13	59
2. Riley	14	15¼
Ackerman, Lathrop } dead heat	14	27½
4. Bainbridge	not timed	
5. Orr	not timed	

Yates was the third man across the line, but was ruled out by the referee on account of being out of his water, crowding and washing Bainbridge and McCormick in the final half of the race, for which these two men claimed a foul.

THE PAIR-OARED RACE.

At 12:30, all being in readiness for the pair oared race, three miles, with one turn, the following crews drew in line in the order named: Argonauta—Edward Smith, bow; F. C. Eldred, stroke. Beaverwyck—James Wilson, bow; T. J. Gorman, stroke. Mutual—George Hughes, bow; M. J. Fenton, stroke. When the gun fired the Argonauta pair dashed away, crossing the bow of the referee's steamer, and then fairly leaping over the water, taking a lead of two lengths clear of the Beaverwycks, within a furlong. The Mutuals made a poor start, but, recovering their equilibrium, they quickly overhauled the other Albany pair and passed them, but after rowing a couple of hundred yards they drew out of the race, having evidently started to save their entrance fee only. The Argonautas crossed into the Beaverwyck's water, and, the latter picking up a little on the end of the half mile, there was some danger of a foul, but, increasing their strokes to thirty-eight, the Argonautas again opened a gap of a length and returned to their own water, completing the first mile of the race in six minutes and thirty seconds. The Argonautas were now rowing thirty-eight clean, steady strokes, as regular as clock-work, the Beaverwycks following with one stroke less per minute, also rowing very effectively, but not with the same style and finish. The Argonautas made their turn around the mile-and-a-half buoy in exactly ten minutes. It was so well done that it added another couple of lengths to their lead. Fairly straightened for home the Beaverwycks set to work in earnest to overtake their leaders, but although they nearly lapped the latter again on the beginning of the last half mile, another dozen of vigorous strokes took the Argonautas' boat across the score, the winner by a half clear length in 21m. 36½s. The time of the Beaverwycks being 21m. 40¼s.

THE LONG BRANCH REGATTA.

AN EXCITING SINGLE SHELL RACE—A LAUGHABLE SAIL IN TUBS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 25.—The regatta of the Long Branch Rowing Association which was postponed on account of bad weather, came off this afternoon. The number of spectators was very large, and as they all went in stages or carriages, the scene on the way was a reduced copy of the one at Saratoga when the College oarsmen rowed. The programme of rowing comprised three heats of one mile each, in single shells, the winners to join in a fourth and decisive contest. The course was straight away, beginning at about the entrance to the bay, and ending at Brown's dock. Theodore Moss was referee, and the judges were D. M. Hildreth and J. N. Mills. At 3 o'clock the starter, Mr. Hall, put off in a yacht for the stake, with the contestants for the first heat, D. W. Dougherty, a son of David Dougherty, and C. Sternberger. This heat had a laughable termination. Sternberger was evidently overmatched, and, besides, was unlucky enough to row in a heavy, broad, and short boat; he caught a crab before he had made a dozen strokes, and a little further along nearly capsized his craft. Dougherty obligingly waited for him a while, but at length rowed away toward the home stake alone. Sternberger started for shore, arriving at which he drew his boat high and dry, shouldered his oars and walked knee-deep through a bog to the boat-house. The second heat was contested by Theodore Seligman, Charles A. Dougherty, and W. L. Stow, and was won by Stow without a great effort. He led from the start, leaving the other two to have a fine struggle abreast in the rear. In this second contest Seligman got the best of it and spurted forward in an effort to pass Stow, but he had waited too long. Stow's time was 6:45, and his fastest stroke was thirty-six per minute. Washington Content, C. S. Clark, and F. Levien rowed in the third heat. They had an even start, and for an eighth of a mile stayed abreast; then Levien spurted, and the other two in their effort to keep him company got into a position that gave rise to a claim of foul. Content crossed Clark's bow, but far enough ahead to prevent a collision. The open space between the boats is variously reported. Clark instantly stopped rowing, subsequently claiming that had he kept on the boats would have collided. Content did not slacken his speed, and for awhile seemed likely to beat Levien. The race between them was exciting, but Levien won in 6:38. A tub race, in which there was the usual amount of mirth-provoking mishaps, was the next event. Mr. Sternberger, the unfortunate oarsman of the first heat, won it. The winner's heat concluded the racing, the contestants being Messrs. Stow, Dougherty, and Levien. They rowed a close, exciting race. They were all abow for nearly a quarter of a mile and rowed at a tiring rate, then Stow spurted to a slight lead, but was not far enough in front to spoil the interest. Levien held pluckily to a place nearly abreast, but lost it gradually. Stow, who is a member of the New-York Athletics, apparently had the greatest power of endurance, and by increasing his stroke to a rate of forty per minute he virtually decided the contest upon the entrance into the last quarter of the mile. Levien still hung close on his rear, but was two lengths behind at the close. Dougherty was as far behind Levien. No time was taken of this heat, owing to the stoppage of the referee's steam-yacht by the small craft that swarmed in its course. Clark's claim of foul against Content in third heat was disallowed by the referee.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MEAT QUESTION—DISCUSSION OF THE CAUSE OF THE HIGH PRICES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Central News Agency announced that a meeting was held here to-day to discuss the causes of the high price of meat. A resolution was adopted protesting against restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle.

An association was formed to secure a supply of live cattle from the United States to meet the wants of the English market.

A GREAT SWIMMING FEAT—CAPT. WEBB CROSSES THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, Aug. 25—Noon—Capt. Webb entered the water yesterday at Dover for his second attempt to cross the Channel, and has succeeded in accomplishing the feat without the assistance of any floating or life-saving apparatus. The following dispatch has just been received announcing his arrival on the other side of the Channel:

CALAIS, Aug. 25.—Capt. Webb arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning in good health and spirits, although fatigued. The passage from Dover occupied twenty-one hours and forty minutes.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

GENERAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Times*, in its financial column, says general depression continues here and on the Continent, partly owing to apprehensions of political complications, but in great measure due to mere absence of business.

THE EGYPTIAN INVASION.

ENERGETIC MEASURES OF THE KHEDIVE FOR REDRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 26—6 A. M.—The *Times* makes the following announcement:

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 15.—Three men-of-war, with a force of troops and marines aboard, have been dispatched hastily to that portion of the Egyptian coast bordering on Abyssinia to punish a body of blacks invading Egyptian territory. Four thousand infantry are held in readiness for emergency at Suez. The Khédive is determined to exact full satisfaction for the infringement upon his soil.

SPAIN.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF SEO DE URGEL DEMANDED.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—*L'Avenement* says that Gen. Lizzaraga, the Carlist Commandant of Seo de Urgel, proposed to surrender that fortress if the garrison and the Bishop of Seo de Urgel be allowed to depart freely. Gen. Martinez-Campos rejected the proposition and granted Lizzaraga twenty-four hours to consider his demand for an unconditional surrender.

FRANCE.

MOVEMENTS OF CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Cardinal McCloskey goes to Chartres on Friday, thence to Nantes, and returns to Paris before starting for Rome.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Express* says that the Kernville mine of Senator Jones yielded that gentleman last month $165,000.

George Q. Cannon, Mormon Delegate to Congress, has appointed as cadet to West Point John Burton, son of Bishop Robert T. Burton, who was commander of the Nauvoo Legion at the massacre of the Morrisites near Ogden, Utah, in 1861.

Railway mail service has been extended on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, from Bartlett to the Fabyan House, in the White Mountains, a distance of eighteen and a half miles, to take effect Sept. 1.

It is understood that George M. Pinney, a prominent politician of Alameda County, Cal., and Purchasing Clerk of the United States Navy in San Francisco, is charged with extensive frauds in purchases. Charges, it is stated, were forwarded to the Admiral in command of Mare Island Navy-yard last week.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

POLITICS AND EDUCATION.

THE LATEST "INCIDENT"—PROCEEDINGS AT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS—UNEXPECTED "STUMP SPEECHES"—CLOSING SCENES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS—THE AWARD OF PRIZES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday Aug. 13, 1875.

As I have frequently had occasion to remark, it seems impossible for the public men of France to avoid mingling politics with every act of their lives, or to restrain themselves on any occasion in the expression of their political opinions. When they dare not speak out boldly they proceed by way of covert allusions, or throw in some fragments of apropos quotations, which can be seized upon by partisan journals of the same opinions. I very much fear that the motive is more often found in a desire to irritate those who think differently than in the hope of making a proselyte by carrying conviction to some wavering mind. To politicians as well as *sapeurs* nothing is sacred, and every occasion is used, to a certain extent, for putting political views upon record. The animus is always apparent. During previous vacations it was a voyage of M. Thiers or the Marshal which furnished occasions for the expression of such views, and more or less forcible political allusions would crop out in every reception speech. This year the commencement exercises in the various colleges furnished the occasions required. Here such institutions as the Lycée Bonaparte, now Fontanes, the Lycées Henri IV., Louis Le Grand, Saint Barbe, and others, with similar institutions in the larger towns of France, form a part of the National University, the chief of which is the Minister of Public Instruction. The examinations are conducted by men appointed by the Government, with the regular Professors, and a report is then made to the Minister. The Commencement exercises are held with great pomp and ceremony at the Sorbonne, the Minister of Public Instruction presiding, who reads out the list of laureates. He does not take up one college and give all the prizes bestowed by it, but reads the names under each head and states to which college they belong. For instance, for mathematics we find the first prize given to a lad in the Lycée of Lille, another to one in Limoges, and others to different colleges in Paris. The names of the prize-men appear in the official journal, and this fact is supposed to give them priority in the matter of claims for Government places, in one department or another, when their studies have been completed, and their college work crowned with the Bachelor's diploma. In Paris it is the Minister of Public Instruction who delivers the annual address, but in other towns some prominent man is selected, like the Duc de Broglie in his department, and the Duc d'Aumale at Beauvais; but in addition to the Minister's speech at the Sorbonne each college has a closing discourse in its own halls before dismissing the boys for their vacation. M. Bardoux, Under Secretary for War, was called upon to speak at the Lycée Henri IV., while Ferdinand Duval, Prefect of the Seine, made a speech to the boys of Louis Le Grand. In every instance these orators indulged in political allusions which were not addressed to the audience before which they were speaking, but to the country at large. M. De Broglie put the Republicans in a rage by speaking of the directing classes and the "*élite* of the nation," and the Duc D'Aumale went back to ancient Rome, in the midst of an eloquent speech, to find an occasion for having a fling at Cæsarism. M. Bardoux went a little further, and said a good word for the Republic, while M. Wallon, who as Grand Master of the University had to be very cautious, cleverly threw in some quotations from Montesquieu's *Esprit des Lois* regarding virtue as the foundation of Republics.

THE INCIDENT OF THE HOUR.

This is the basis of the fine polemic now occupying the press, and which is growing a little heated at the time I write. Of course the Republican journals condemn that which is praised by the Conservative journals and praise all that is condemned by the latter, while the complement is fully returned by the Conservatives in inverse sense. Several little incidents have come to embitter the quarrel. M. Floquet, for example, was one of those who sat upon the platform at the Sorbonne beside the Minister of Public Instruction, yet his name was not given in the official report. Thereupon the Radical journals made a great outcry about the matter, and yesterday the *Officiel* contained a dry note of three or four lines, stating that M. Floquet's name had been omitted by error. The form of this note is correct enough, but there is an air of insolence about it which has acted like a red flag upon an infuriated bull. The Radicals cry louder now than they did before the correction was made. Again, the *Bulletin Français*, which is also official, omitted to print M. Wallen's quotations from Montesquieu, and was accused of disloyalty, and of an attempt to evade using the offensive word "Republic." The journal hastens to explain that its columns are small and its space limited, and that, having to condense M. Wallon's discourse, it was thought best to leave out quotations that were as familiar as household words rather than any portion of the original text. This explanation is not regarded as satisfactory, for it happened that the Minister's references to the Republic were all contained in these quotations, and they are therefore regarded as the most important part of his speech. I have no manner of doubt that they were introduced for the purpose of irritating the Conservatives and purposely omitted from the reports in order to enrage the Republicans. I have before me six ponderous editorial articles upon this incident, and four upon the affair of M. Floquet. The latter, it will be remembered, made his reputation chiefly by crying "*Vive la Pologne!*" in the face of the Emperor of Russia, and one of the journals facetiously recommends him to revenge himself upon M. Wittersheim, the director of the official journal, by waylaying him in the street and crying "*Vive Dalloz!*" M. Dalloz is the proprietor of the old *Moniteur*, and hence the rival and mortal enemy of the present director of the *Journal Officiel*. There seems to be a great want of manliness as well as dignity in quarreling over such petty things as these, but I do not think that any good end is to be served by trying to moralize upon the facts.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

The Geographical Congress has at length closed and the recompenses awarded have been made public. We received, considering the character of our exhibition, a fair share of honorable mentions. Thursday was announced as the closing day, and although the members had been hard at work for ten days, it seemed to take them by surprise. Only one group, I believe, had really completed its discussions and brought its conclusions before the General Assembly; nevertheless the discussions will go upon record, and each geographical society will be able to draw its conclusions from them. They will serve as a basis for the work to be submitted to the next Congress, for there is no

doubt, after the success of the Congress of Paris, that the movement will be continued through a considerable period of time. There are many practical advantages to be gained from it. But I hope that we may not be unrepresented on another occasion like this, for the need of an American delegate was greatly felt, as will be seen by the reports upon the question of the Darien Canal. Some very crude ideas were expressed upon the subject, and some errors made which could have been corrected by any American who has ever visited the isthmus, or any one who has read the reports of our careful surveys. For all this I hold the New-York Geographical Society responsible, since its authority was recognized by Baron Krille, after Mr. Fish refused to send an official delegate, and it should have had one or two representatives who knew something of the work to be done. We did not figure upon any of the committees. Personally I felt this neglect very keenly, particularly after the kindly interest in us shown by the Paris Commission; and I drop the subject abruptly through fear of saying too much.

THE AWARD OF PRIZES.

At 2 o'clock on Thursday the Salle des Etats was crowded as on the opening day, most of the delegates being in evening dress, with white cravats. The Marshal accompanied by M. Buffet, was one of the first to arrive. The Grand Duke Constantine was expected to preside, but arrived late and took his seat beside the Marshal. The audience rose when he entered. M. Wallon, who was in the chair, with Admiral La Roncière Le Noury beside him, read an eloquent address, complimentary to the idea of the Congress and to the members, closing by some compliments to the Admiral and by conferring upon him the palm of an officer of public instruction. The band, which was hidden in an alcove, struck up the Russian national hymn, and after a moment some person in the audience cried "stand up," "*debout*," but only a few persons understood the interruption, whereupon a Russian Colonel cried "*à pied*," "on foot," a use of the French language which only made matters worse, but a portion of the assembly rose, and the rest followed the example when they saw the Grand Duke and the Marshal standing. The fact was that very few persons present recognized the music. After reading the list of the *Lettres de Distinction* accorded, the Admiral made a short speech and pronounced the Congress closed. The following is a list of these letters:

I.

MATHEMATICAL GROUPS.

Russia.—Depot of War; the Observatory of Pulkowa.

Sweden.—General Staff of the Army.

Norway.—Geographical Institute of Christiana.

Denmark.—General Staff of Copenhagen.

England.—Indian Bureau of Topography; Ordnance Survey of Southampton.

Holland.—Geographical Institute of Java.

Austro-Hungary.—Geographical Military Institute of Vienna; Ministry of Finances of Pesth.

Belgium.—Depot of War.

Italy.—Geographical Institute of Florence.

Switzerland.—Federal Geodesic Commission.

Spain.—Geographical and Statistical Institute of Madrid.

Turkey.—General Staff.

Portugal.—General Direction of Geography.

France.—Depot of War; Depot of Fortifications.

II.

HYDROGRAPHY.

England.—Hydrographic Office.

Spain.—Hydrographic Bureau.

United States.—Navy Department.

Holland.—Navy Department.

France.—Department of the Marine.

Russia.—Hydrographic Bureau of the Marine.

III.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

England.—Meteorological Office; Geological Survey of Great Britain.

France.—Ministry of Public Works.

England.—Geographical Society of London.

Russia.—Imperial Geographical Society; Central Physical Observatory.

United States.—Signal Service.

Switzerland.—Geological Commission.

Germany.—Geological Institute and Royal Academy of Mines of Berlin.

Austria.—Imperial Royal Institute of Vienna.

Sweden.—Geological Institute.

Norway.—Geological Institute.

Holland.—Prof. Van Rysselberghe for his universal registering apparatus.

France.—M. De Quatrefages; Anthropological Works.

IV.

HISTORIC GROUP.

France.—Ministry of Public Instruction.

Russia.—Imperial Geographical Society; Imperial Library of St. Petersburg.

Austro-Hungary.—Bureau of Administrative Statistics of Vienna.

Italy.—Geographical Society of Rome; Royal Institute of Letters, Arts, and Sciences of Venice.

Spain.—Academy of Madrid.

Belgium.—Royal Library of Brussels.

V.

ECONOMICAL GROUP.

The Company of Suez.

The Company of Saint Gothard.

The Company of the Railway under the English Channel Between France and England.

The Grand Telegraphic Society of the North of Copenhagen.

VI.

DIDACTIC GROUP.

Germany.—Geographical Institute of J. Perthes, of Gotha; the house of Reimer, of Berlin.

Austria.—The house of Artaria, of Vienna.

France.—The house of Hachitte, of Paris.

Holland.—Topographical Institute of the Hague.

Russia.—Pedagogic Museum of St. Petersburg; the house of Kuhne, of St. Petersburg.

Switzerland.—The Federal Bureau; the house of Mulhaupt, of Berne.

VII.

VOYAGES.

England.—Palestine Exploration Fund.

Austro-Hungary.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Salvator; voyages to the Baleares, Syrtes, and other places in the Mediterranean.

France.—Minister of Public Instruction—Scientific Missions.

Hawaii.—Exhibition of Mr. William Martin.

Norway.—Geographical Institute — instruments and equipments of a topographer.

Holland.—Institute for the Instruction of Colonial Functionaries of Leyden—Javanese collections.

Russia.—Gen. Kaufmann—General Geography of Turkestan—Photographic Album of Turkestan; Count Th. Lutke—Voyage in the corvette Seniavine, from 1826 to 1829.

Sweden.—Prof. Nordenskjold Torell and Baron Van Otter, chiefs of Scandinavian Polar Expeditions.

All the Alpine clubs represented in the Geographical Exposition.

M. De Quatrefages then came forward to announce that the commission, using its discretionary power, had conferred letters and gold medals upon MM. Delaperte and Garnier, of the Kumer Museum of Compeigne; MM. Payer and Weyprecht, of the Austrian Polar Expedition, and Count Wilczeck, who went into the polar regions in his yacht. I have not yet received a list of the medals conferred, but hear from Dr. Johnson that we obtained nine recompenses of various sorts. Gen. Myer and Lieut. Hayden have gold medals, the works of these gentlemen being greatly appreciated by the members of the jury, who saw their great value at a glance.

THE TIDE OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

The tide of European Summer travel is just commencing to turn, and the absent Americans are already beginning to arrive. There was a very marked increase in the number of returning American travelers on the steam-ships which arrived at this port yesterday. The steam-ship California, of the Anchor Line, brought from Glasgow 107 cabin passengers, over one-half of whom were returning to their homes. The Ville de Paris brought 112 cabin passengers from Havre; the Rotterdam forty-eight cabin passengers from Rotterdam, and the State of Virginia, five from Glasgow. The number of steerage passengers was small in comparison with the same day last year, being in all 276.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TROUBLES OF STEAM-BOAT MEN.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE TWILIGHT AND THE NORTHFIELD — CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY.

The investigation into the cause of the collision between the steam-boat Twilight and the Staten Island Ferry-boat Northfield was begun yesterday before Inspectors Simonson and Matthews, R. McMichael, Jr., acting as clerk. Eight witnesses were examined, five on the part of the Twilight and three on the part of the Northfield. The principal testimony was given by the pilots of the two boats. It was of the most contradictory character. Elias Davis, pilot of the Twilight, testified that when abreast of Governor's Island, and going easily on a south-south-west course, the Northfield came along and hauled to eastward of the Twilight, running alongside of her on her port side, although there was plenty of room for her to go under the Twilight's stern; then she bore down on the Twilight and caught her suction; witness blew one whistle, but got no answer; they went on in this way until abreast of Bay Ridge buoy, when the Northfield began getting so close that witness was afraid she would strike him, so he blew another whistle; the Northfield answered, slowed down, and dropped back abaft the Twilight's wheel, and afterward hauled in and struck her on the after-gangway knee, breaking the stanchion, splitting the rail about forty feet, and injuring one of the passengers. Mr. Davis swore that at the time of the collision the Northfield was about a mile below her landing, and had to haul up the river some to get there subsequently. She had never been ahead of the Twilight, and had plenty of room on either side of her to sail in all the way. When she dropped astern, just before the collision, there was not ten feet of space between the two boats. If the Twilight could have stopped, the accident would have been avoided.

Charles B. Kohler, the pilot of the Northfield, testified that he put his boat on her usual course at starting, the Twilight being on his starboard quarter. She got alongside a little below Governor's Island, the Northfield being a little ahead. As the Twilight closed on the Northfield she blew one whistle, and witness, knowing that he could not clear her by stopping, answered with two. They went on in this way for a few minutes, when the Twilight again closed in, and witness turned the prow of his boat to the eastward to avoid her, but she followed him up and blew another whistle. As she did not give witness a chance to get out of her way, he again answered with two whistles and kept on going eastward out of his course. Had the Twilight turned westward there would have been no collision. A little below Robbins' Reef the Twilight blew another single whistle, to which the Northfield this time responded with one, and slowed up, her helm having previously been put to starboard. This was between Robbins' Reef and Quarantine landing. The Northfield was not below the latter place at any time. The Twilight ran across the Northfield's bow, merely grazing her. The Twilight was at no time ahead of the Northfield neither when the first nor the last whistle was blown. The Northfield was ahead all the way.

Capt. Edwin Hillyer, of the Twilight, corroborated his pilot's story and gave the lie to that of the pilot of the rival boat. John Maginn, Harbor Master; J. W. Johnson, O. B. Kenny, Superintendent of Steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railway, all passengers on the Twilight, and W. R. Wadsworth, who was in a sail-boat near by, gave testimony tending to corroborate Pilot Davis as far as the Twilight being ahead at times and the Northfield being a mile out of her way, went. Mr. Wadsworth corroborated Pilot Kohler's statement that he had gone eastward out of his course. Mr. Maginn said that, in his opinion, the collision could have been avoided by both boats. Henry C. Wells and Joseph K. Wells, passengers on the Twilight, had been subpœnaed by the owners of the Northfield. The gist of their testimony was that they did not become aware that anything unusual had happened until they reached Sandy Hook. The investigation is to be resumed to-day.

THE OVERCROWDED BOATS.

The speculation of Charles L. Webb, in bringing suits against the steamers Plymouth Rock, Twilight, and Wyoming, under section 4,465 of chapter 2, title 52 of the United States Revised Statutes, does not promise to be as profitable as it looked on its face in yesterday's report in THE TIMES. He charges that on the 15th inst. the Plymouth Rock carried 1,842 passengers, whereas her certificate of inspection limited her to 825; but a special permit was granted her on the 10th inst. to carry 1,175 additional passengers, making 2,000 in all, or 158 in excess of the number charged by Mr. Webb. So vanishes $11,187, the amount sued for. In the case of the Twilight, Webb says she took 782 passengers to Sandy Hook on the 14th inst., her certificate limiting her to 500. She has an additional license permitting her to carry 500 passengers extra, making 1,000 in all, which disposes of $3,102 more. The Inspectors say that the Wyoming's permits will also cover the number of passengers charged against her. The suits are to be tried in October.

BLAME FOR A COLLISION.

A Coroner's Jury found yesterday that the collision in North River between the Americus and a steam launch, by which Andrew Laby was drowned, was due to negligence on the part of the officers of the Americus, but as they did not find it to be criminal negligence the Coroner could not make any arrests.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE POLICE.

THE TRIALS OF PATROLMEN FOR DERELICTION OF DUTY.

Commissioner Voorhis presided at the Police trials yesterday, and investigated nearly forty complaints against delinquent Policemen. Roundsman John Minnick, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was arraigned on a complaint of Patrolman William Ryan, of the same precinct, who alleged that, on the 11th inst., Minnick, while in full uniform and on patrol duty, entered a brewery in Forty-seventh street and drank a glass of beer. Owing to an error in the copy of the complaint served upon the Roundsman, making it the 1st instead of the 11th inst., the case was adjourned to Saturday next, to give the accused an opportunity to prepare for his defense. Roundsman John C. Fitzgerald, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged with having discharged from custody two men who had been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in an attempted burglary at the residence of Patrick C. Murry, No. 201 East Forty-fourth street, the prisoners having been arrested by Patrolmen Gumb and Bly, of the Nineteenth Precinct. The Roundsman, in his defense, stated that the men were merely arrested on suspicion, and the person who had seen the burglars at work failed to identify them, and there being no evidence against them he allowed them to depart. The case was referred to the board. Patrolman John Geoghegan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was arraigned on four charges, viz.: sitting down on post, neglect to patrol his post, neglect to try the doors on his post, and neglect to report an obstruction in the street on his post. Three of these charges were made by Sergt. Thompson and Roundsman Meighan, and the fourth by Roundsman Stewart. Three of the complaints were proved against the officer, but the fourth one was totally disproved. The accused, when asked by Commissioner Voorhis the reason for so many complaints being made against him, said that they had originated in malice, and were the result of a feeling of animosity toward him by Sergt. Thompson. Capt. Garland had given him orders to watch a certain house at Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, where it was supposed gambling was going on. One night he thought he detected the noise of chips in the place, and reported the fact to Sergt. Thompson. Sergt. Warts and several other officers were sent to investigate the report and "raid" the place if it was found that parties were gambling there. The officers did not find any indications of gambling, and no raid was made. The next night Geoghegan saw the Captain, and made a statement to him about the matter. The Captain was very angry that Sergt. Thompson had not made a report to him about the house, and reprimanded the Sergeant for his neglect. Since that time Geoghegan believes that Sergt. Thompson has been unfriendly toward him, and with Roundsman Meighan had dogged him on his post and taken every means to detect him in a dereliction of duty, so that complaints could be made against him. Sergt. Thompson and Roundsman Meighan stated that they had no unfriendly feelings toward Geohegan, and Commissioner Voorhis said that he would see the Captain and give the matter a thorough investigation.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John O. Evans, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Col. W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, is at the New-York Hotel.

Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. Commander George M. Bache, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, and Frederick Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Surgeon General Joseph Beale, United States Navy; Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Hon. Bradley Bent, of Middleton, Conn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman John L. Vance, of Ohio; Hon. H. H. Wells, of Washington, and Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, confirmed yesterday the recent sale of the property and franchises of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and their purchase by the committee representing the bondholders. The company will now be reorganized by the issue of preferred stock to the holders of bonds.

GAS EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN CLINTON AVENUE —THREE PERSONS BADLY INJURED.

The explosion of gas on Tuesday evening in the library of the residence of Mr. E. G. Webster, at No. 394 Clinton avenue, the details of which, as far as could be then gathered, were published in THE TIMES yesterday from an investigation made by Fire Marshal Keady, seems to be of a more serious character than at first conjectured. The house, a frame one, is damaged $2,000. The walls and ceilings are shattered, pictures and furniture destroyed, doors blown from their hinges, and Mr. Webster, who is a jeweler and manufacturer of silverware, doing business in Maiden lane, in this City, was severely burned about the face. His brother-in-law, Mr. L. G. Thrall, of Columbus, Ohio, is badly burned about the face and hands, and the servant girl, Cecelia Oelsen, is terribly burned on the face, neck, arms, and hands. She is now in the City Hospital, while Messrs. Webster and Thrall remain at their residence. The house was insured for $12,000. Fire Marshal Keady investigated the matter yesterday, and took the testimony of Mr. Webster and the servant girl. Mr. Webster testified: I live at No. 394 Clinton avenue, and came home about 7:30 o'clock last evening; my family are in the country except one servant; I came into the hall, and as the light there was burning rather dimly, I turned it up; before I left there I smelled gas, and went back into the library and lighted the extension burner, or drop light, but it burned very dimly; I remarked to a friend of mine, Mr. Thrall, who was with me, that the gas was escaping somewhere; then I took another match and undertook to light the upper burner of the chandelier; the explosion then occurred, and I do not know what took place after that; I think the doors were closed when I got to the library; the servant, Cecelia Olesen, was down stairs and came up to let us in; when I went to the dining-room I looked for a match, but there was not one there; I sent her down stairs to get some, and she brought up three or four; all this time I smelled the gas; this gas fixture was all new, and had only been used about three times; it had recently been repaired, and was a drop-light extension chandelier, with a telescope extension; it did not work right after it was repaired; Mr. Reed, between Fulton and Vanderbilt avenues, had it repaired two or three weeks ago, but they never brought it to me till the very day we left; they had sent it to Mitchell, Vance, & Co., New-York; I never found any gas escaping in that room before, except the light leak for which I had it repaired; I do not know what damage has been done to the house; I did not hear the noise of the explosion, but I am told it was very loud; I cannot say whether I was thrown down or not; the house is insured, but I cannot tell where just now; I think I have two policies, amounting to $12,000, in Brooklyn companies; I am very positive the doors were all closed when I came in; we had not been in the house over five minutes when the explosion took place.

Cecelia Olesen, the servant girl, swore: I was employed as a cook in the house; I was standing right in the door when the explosion took place; I ran down the stoop as quickly as I could and called "Fire! fire!" I had fire on my back and clothing, and was very much burned; I called the people to help Mr. Webster; the library was closed up all day, but the door between the library and the dining-room was open; the windows of the dining-room were also open; I smelled gas all day and was going to light it to see what was the matter, but I thought it better to leave it until Mr. Webster came home; I told Mr. Webster that I smelled the gas and he lit the lower light, but it would not burn; then he lit the upper light, or attempted to do so, when it exploded; I did not go into the library all day, but I opened the window of the dining-room and left the door between the library and dining-room open after dinner time; I smelled something all day, but could not understand what the cause of it was; I listened to it, and it made a whistling noise through the pipes; I got afraid and so I let it alone; Mrs. Webster is at Sharon Springs; my hands, face, arms, neck, back, ears, and eyes are badly burned.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

VISIT OF THE ASSESSORS TO WHITE PLAINS —INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The State Assessors, John S. Fowler, S. G. Hadley, and James A. Briggs, met the Supervisors and Assessors of Westchester County at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of eliciting information in regard to the assessment of real and personal estate for 1874. Judge Hadley, in opening the proceedings, stated that the effect of calling upon the several counties to assess the property in the same at its real value had been marked with gratifying results where it was carried out. In Rockland County the assessment roll had been reduced in amount ten per cent., but in Richmond County it had been increased 100 per cent., and in a number of other counties the increase had been great. In Yonkers the assessment roll was about eight million dollars; this year $21,000,000; but in this case he thought Yonkers Assessors had gone into the extreme, and he would suggest that the Supervisor make an appeal through the Secretary of State, which would bring the matter before the State Board of Equalization, when justice might be done her. The effort to bring about an equalized rate of assessments in the several towns of the country and various counties of the State is far from being realized at present. In some towns the Assessors assessed real estate at about sixty per cent. of its lowest cash value, some as low as thirty-three and one-third per cent. of what the property would bring under a forced sale. Then again, some Assessors in taking an account of personal property would not include horses and cattle, while others would include all. In some cases banks would be assessed to the full extent of their nominal capital, while others would only be assessed to about fifty per cent. on their nominal capital.

Supervisor Burney, of Mamaroneck, made a few remarks in reference to the fact that the assessments had been reduced in some of the upper towns at the expense of the lower towns of the county; that in one town (Lewisboro) the assessed valuation of property had been reduced twenty-four per cent., while in East Chester it had been increased ninety-seven per cent. He felt convinced that there is not a town in the county where the valuation of property has decreased.

Mr. Burney prepared for presentation the following statistics in regard to the assessments of 1864 and 1874:

Towns.	1864.	1874.	Increase Per C't.
Bedford	$1,365,388	$1,410,244	3
Cortlandt	2,822,550	3,494,901	24
East Chester	1,428,027	2,816,563	97
Greenburg	1,481,547	4,212,424	61
Harrison	787,835	991,100	26
Lewisboro	837,110	638,184	*24
Mamaroneck	692,235	979,236	42
Mount Pleasant	1,737,110	2,144,934	24
Newcastle	716,152	782,956	9
New-Rochelle	1,449,777	1,962,198	35
North Castle	644,195	521,357	*19
North Salem	864,725	817,082	*6
Ossining	1,537,644	2,374,139	54
Pelham	606,232	880,300	45
Poundridge	332,295	293,007	*12
Rye	1,065,565	2,442,686	47
Scarsdale	376,000	479,592	28
Somers	1,018,035	1,054,686	00¾
West Chester	1,840,837	2,553,624	39
White Plains	831,145	1,293,915	56
Yonkers	4,361,050	8,486,927	78
Yorktown	1,085,068	1,048,032	*3

*Decrease.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

Charles W. Benedict, a prominent paper merchant, doing business at No. 118 William street, fifty years of age, shot himself yesterday at his residence, No. 363 West Thirty-fourth street, and died from the effects of the wound at 7:20 o'clock last evening. The relatives and friends of the deceased were extremely reticent in regard to the affair, and no details could be procured. It cannot therefore be stated in what part of the body nor under what circumstances the wound was inflicted. As to the cause of the act, they would only say that he imagined he was in business difficulties, which they asserted was true only to a very limited extent. During the afternoon Coroner Croker called at the house to take an ante-mortem statement, but was assured that the wounded man was too low, and he too failed to obtain any exact information. It is necessary, therefore, to wait for the inquest, which will be held to-day, to obtain the facts of the case.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND.

The following additional contributions have been received to provide free excursions for destitute sick children:

Through E. A. Quintard from various members of the Coal Exchange to pay the expenses of the excursion given Aug. 21	$302 00	Daniel Talmadge's Sons, five barrels of rice and	$25 00
The Singer Manufacturing Company, Inslee A. Hopper, President, through Mrs. J. J. Hayes, to pay the expenses of one excursion	250 00	Daisey P.	5 00
Judge John J. Freedman	25 00	Netter & Co.	25 00
Mrs. L. Herman	10 00	Elizabeth B.	5 00
Ethel & Ernest	5 00	Mills & Coffin	25 00
Anonymous	10 00	E. S.	1 00
B. & K.	3 00	Mrs. J. C. S.	25 00
A. B. C.	3 00	S. W. Carey	25 00
Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	50 00	M. M. H.	30 00
J. C., Albany	1 00	Anonymous	25 00
A. J. C.	5 00	Rev. W. A. Holbrook, St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y.	14 00
Brown & Seccomb, additional for fruit-dealers' excursion	72 00	Little Josie and Tilley, through New-York *Herald*	5 00
Anonymous	1 00	Anonymous	1 00
S. R. Outerbridge	15 00	Cornelius V. V. Ward	2 00
W. L. C.	2 00	John N. Abbott	2 00
		R. M. & L. V. H.	5 00
		Gold Exchange contribution through R. T. Bragan, Vice President, and Townsend Cox, to pay expenses of "Gold Exchange Trip."	258 03
Total			$1,232 03

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to the office of Williams & Guion, No. 63 Wall street.

WILLIAM H. GUION, Treasurer.

The "Gold Exchange Trip," being the thirteenth of the Floating Hospital excursions, will take place to-day.

FROM MANY PLACES.

TRANSPORTATION OF PEACHES.

HOW THEY ARE SENT EAST, WEST, AND TO ENGLAND—SUCCESS OF THE EXPRESS PEACH TRAINS.

The Boston *Journal* of Monday testifies as follows to the success of the peach transportation enterprise:

"The movement inaugurated the past week for bringing ripe peaches from the orchards of Delaware direct to Boston has been attended with the most gratifying results. Instead of taking the leavings of the New-York market our dealers are now receiving the cream of the fruitage, the consumption of which has been increased threefold by its superior quality. The ripe, juicy peaches which were in everybody's mouths Saturday came over the all-rail route direct from the peach fields, in cars made specially for the purpose, and arrived in Boston at 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning, over the New-York and New-England Railroad. People in the country towns are especially indebted to this line for the improved quality of the fruit they receive, as its early arrival and good condition enable the dealers to obtain it by the first train from Boston in the morning, so that the fruit can be had in the White Mountains by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The time saved in transporting peaches from the orchards to Boston by the new line is twelve hours, besides one handling at New-York, which is considered as damaging to the fruit as an additional half-day's journey would be. On the same day that the first fast peach train arrived here New-Yorkers ran thirty car-loads of peaches into Boston, and felt confident of running off the new shippers within three days. But they have not succeeded yet.

Trains arrived four days last week as follows: Wednesday, 18 cars; Thursday, 13 cars; Friday, 12 cars; Saturday, 15 cars, of the contents of which nine were received by the fruit-dealers on South Market street extension, and sold before 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

Each car contains the bulk of 530 crates, which would give an aggregate of 28,740 crates as the arrivals for the week by the fast peach train."

The Detroit *Post* tells how the plan for supplying the West operates:

"The two car-loads received in this city came through from New-York in thirty-five hours. There were about four hundred boxes in each car, and the cars, which were the Davis patent refrigerators, were packed with ice when they started. Yet when they were opened here the thermometer inside stood at 120°, and the peaches were in a forward state of decay. The result is charged to want of proper attention to the cars on the route. If they had been packed with ice at Albany, and again at Suspension Bridge, it is believed that they would have been received here in as good condition as when loaded into the cars.

The results of the shipments last week to Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati are considered as demonstrating the fact that peaches cannot be shipped to these cities in ordinary freight cars, even in the fast freight lines. They perish in the short space of thirty-five hours upon the road. A few have been shipped by express and have come through in fine order. But the fruit was gathered before fully ripe, and, therefore, was not of the best quality. But the expense of this mode of shipment renders it impracticable for any large quantities. The fruit costs forty to sixty cents in Baltimore; the express charges are $2 75 per box. These charges, added to the cost and expense of handling, make the peaches too high-priced to be sold to any extent in this market. To be available they must be put into the hands of retailers at a cost of not more than $3 per box."

The Washington *Chronicle* has the following of the new enterprise of shipping peaches to England:

"The steam-ship Ohio, of the American Line, will sail for Liverpool, England, in a few days, with 2,500 boxes of prime peaches on board as a part of her cargo for a European market. This is an entirely new enterprise. If, as it is claimed, the peaches will be landed as fresh as when they were put on board, the venture cannot fail to be a profitable one. Peaches are almost unknown in England, and choice lots from America would command fabulous prices.

The peaches will be preserved by a new process of refrigerating. A compartment is fitted up in the forward part of the vessel, in which the boxes of peaches will be so arranged as to afford a small open space for the air to circulate entirely around each box. All animal heat will be excluded, and ice in small vaults will be acted upon by mechanical force, and a current of dry, pure air will pass gently around the boxes of peaches at a temperature of 33° to 35°. The air is kept in slow but constant motion, and is used over and over by passing in a circuit between the fruit-house and the small ice-vaults in which it is cooled to near the freezing point and purified, ready for a renewal of duty among the boxes of peaches. The air is kept near the freezing point, and made very dry. The wastage of ice is greatly economized under the new process.

If success attends the experiment—and there seems to be no room for doubt on that point—the peach market may be greatly enlarged. The crop is so abundant that millions of boxes might be shipped to foreign ports, and the supply would still exceed the home demand, especially in the Middle States."

THE NEGRO RIOT.

THE TROUBLE BROUGHT ABOUT FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, Aug. 21.

We have resisted with all our power the belief that the threatened riots in Middle Georgia had any solid basis of truth. That three or four thousand negroes should deliberately determine to rise in force on a certain day and massacre the white people of twenty counties was too horrible to be believed.

At last, however, after a careful survey of the field, we find no escape from the conclusion that such a plot did exist. In the first place, a letter was found addressed to the Captain of a negro company, instructing him with great particularity when and where to commence the attack. Negroes who were captured confessed that such an order had been regularly promulgated. Spies who had no knowledge of the letter, who were sent out to reconnoitre, brought back the same story. Bands of armed negroes were found in military array with their camp-fires burning and pickets out around the camp. White scouts that were sent out were fired at from the woods. And at last a negro messenger (a nephew of "Gen. Morris") is caught with a letter bearing the same infamous orders of the letter that had been found in Washington County. Hence there can be no doubt but that an uprising of the negroes was planned, and that if it had not been discovered the farm-houses of the counties in the "black belt" would have been attacked at dawn on yesterday morning.

This fact being established, it becomes a matter of vital importance to know what cause it was, and what influence, that so stirred up these negroes. This problem, we feel confident our correspondent, who is now in the midst of the threatened counties, will be able to solve for the readers of the *Herald* in a few days. In the meantime, it is believed that the trouble was brought about for the purpose of political effect. Whether this is true or not, we call attention to the unparalleled moderation with which the Georgia people have acted in this matter. They have acted with a patient endurance that challenges the admiration of the world. We assert confidently that if such a damning conspiracy as this had been discovered in any State of the North, or East, or West, that blood would have been flowing now freer than water, and the trees would have been burdened with a fruit that nature never intended them to bear.

MR. SANKEY AT HOME.

Rev. Alexander Clark writes to a religious paper an account of the reception of Rev. Ira D. Sankey, the Evangelist, at his old home in New-Castle, Penn. He says: "The people knew that Mr. Sankey, their neighbor and friend, was coming, and a large concourse met him at the New-Castle Depot on Wednesday at twilight. His reception was hearty by all classes. 'Ira' was always a people's man. His whole life up to his maturity and marriage had been spent in New-Castle and vicinity. I arrived in his native town the next day, and through the politeness of friend Levi Kurtz, of the Erie train, we found Mr. Henry C. Sankey, Ira's cousin, at the prayer-meeting, and procuring a buggy, with Henry to drive, we went out of town westward a mile or so to the residence of Mr. Edwards, the father-in-law of Ira D., and here we met our old-time musical friend, now a robust man, near six feet high, and of good 200 pounds avoirdupois—a model of health after his two years hard work abroad. Mr. Sankey is the same jovial, unassuming Christian gentleman that he was before his wonderful achievements in the Gospel. Always, from boyhood, an enthusiastic lover of music, a Sunday-school worker and a sincere man, performing more than he professed, he wielded a gracious influence among all who knew him. We had a two-hours' pleasant interview with Mr. Sankey, and heard from his own lips, in modest, but very earnest, words, the story of the great work in Britain. With tears, at the close of each narration of special incident or account of some marvelous meeting, his exclamation was simply this, 'God was in it!' He seemed as much at a loss for explanations of what he had witnessed as any mere spectator, if a natural reason was attempted; but the conclusion 'God was in it' fully satisfied both reason and faith. Mr. Sankey is at home for rest. He owns a neat little two-story white frame dwelling on the west side of New-Castle, near the residence of his father, David Sankey, Esq., but will spend a few weeks with Mr. Edwards and his parents, whose homes are about one mile apart, his own house being occupied by a tenant. In the Fall he expects to resume his work with Mr. Moody, perhaps, in Brooklyn, N. Y., as special indications already call that way. It is hoped that some gracious outpouring may effectually wash out the stain which has corrupted the morals and society of that more churchly than Christian city. Mrs. Sankey is a worthy companion of the singing itinerant. Quiet, modest, plainly appareled, with love for her children, which makes woman the highest in the order of ministers, next to angel, and sometimes more—a mother—she has comforted and helped her husband in his arduous toils more than archbishop ever helped a pastor. Let this excellent woman be remembered in the prayers and in the congratulations of the people."

THE LOUISIANA CENSUS.

The State census of Louisiana has just been completed, which reveals the fact that the colored population has gained largely on the white during the past five years. By the United States census of 1870 there were 362,065 white and 364,210 colored, showing a majority of colored of only 2,145. The present census returns 404,361 whites and 450,029 colored—an excess of colored over whites of 45,668. The State now numbers 854,390 against 726,915 in 1870, which shows a total increase of 127,475, and which is a very remarkable gain, considering the disturbed political and social condition of the people for several past years. The tendency of the blacks is to drift toward the Gulf States. The upper Southern States will show but little increase of their colored population. It is asserted that the aggregate number of blacks in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri is less than in 1870. If so, this increase in Louisiana will partly account for it. There has been a great migration of blacks into Texas of late years.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE —AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT TRADE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—THE GERMANS IN GUATEMALA—AMERICAN COTTON IN RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following extracts are from the reports of United States Consuls contained in the volume concerning commercial relations between this and foreign countries:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

One most encouraging sign in reference to the progress of farming is the appearance here of agricultural implements and machines of the most approved kinds. The level surface of the country is peculiarly adapted to their use, and all varieties of reapers, mowers, harvesters, grain separaters, horse-rakes, plows, cultivators, planters, &c., so common in the United States, are beginning to have a ready sale here. This branch of trade could be entirely monopolized by the United States.

GUATEMALA.

Unfortunately for our commerce, most of the mercantile business transacted in this country is transacted by Germans, who, once a year, receive their goods in their own sailing vessels, and make their remittances by return cargoes. They make large advances to the planters, who, in turn, pledge their crops for repayment. Were it not for this condition of affairs, I believe that most of the exports of Guatemala would pass to the United States as their natural market. There is but little American capital in or represented in this country, and our merchants and merchandise are but little known here. The principal importations from the United States are provisions, machinery, and petroleum.

RUSSIA.

Before the late war in the United States American cotton was imported into this country in large quantities, over thirty American vessels importing it yearly. During our war England and Germany imported cotton of Egyptian and Indian growth, scarcely any samples coming from America. In 1868 and 1869 American cotton commenced to reappear, and since 1873, and especially during this year, all other kinds are being completely swept from the Russian market. The rapid increase of this import from year to year is unprecedented and wonderful, and it seems destined to increase still further, if the new life now pervading all Russia is taken into consideration.

PORTO RICO, DISTRICT OF SAN JUAN.

I regret having to state that more than two-thirds of the imports to this port from the United States come in foreign bottoms, principally British. There is no direct communication with the United States from this port by steam vessels. All late dates and news are received via St. Thomas once per month by the Brazil mail steamers.

TURKEY.

The cultivation of cotton in Turkey, which was developed to so high a degree in the second and third decades of this century, is constantly decaying, and it seems that the bad rural laws, the want of good roads in order to facilitate the transportation of cotton to the sea-ports, will soon constrain the Turkish cultivators to yield the cotton cultivation to their happier neighbors, the Egyptians, and to America.

SIAM.

Reasons accumulate for believing that imports have considerably increased during the last year. There is a very evident increased use of machinery and machines, tools, &c., all of which come from Europe and America. Europe is nearer than America, and some of its States, (Great Britain for instance,) have contiguous territory. Naturally, therefore, it is better known, its power more widely felt, its products and manufactures oftener quoted, purchased, and appreciated than those of America. It is astonishing, however, to note the universal belief in the excellence of American inventions. Once lay the foundation for direct trade and the import of steam machinery for steam vessels, saw, sugar, and rice mills would be great. At the present time much of the exports of the United States, left at first at Singapore and Hong Kong, eventually reach Bangkok. There is a great desire for tools and hand machines, and ours are superseding all others. Sewing-machines have been often called for during the last few years. At first they were supplied from England, but some American made machines having been brought here for sale by an American in the Siamese service, they were found so superior that the English and German are now withdrawn from the market. This gentleman, with comparatively little effort, has sold thirty-four American machines within the last nine months at an aggregate of $2,250. For our cannon, musketry, and small arms, the people and the Government have a high admiration. They have but a small army, poorly drilled and badly equipped. The King and his advisers profess to be determined to reorganize their forces, and properly equip them anew. If they do this, I am confident they will seek their arms in the United States. When the United States iron steam-ship Monocacy was here in the first part of this year, they saw a Gatling gun in operation, and were wonderfully taken with its beauty and efficiency. I am informed that twelve of them were at once ordered for the Government.

THE OPIUM TRADE TO CALIFORNIA.

Official advices show that all the opium imported into China reached it through Hong-Kong. As the quantity consumed in Hong-Kong is comparatively trifling, the amount brought to China in native vessels, and which, consequently, does not appear in these returns, must be nearly equal to the quantity by which the Hong-Kong importations exceed the entries at the treaty ports. A deduction must be made from this for the amount sent to California for the use of the Chinese there. This has been, for the last seven years, as follows:

AMOUNT OF OPIUM SENT TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA:

	Boxes.	Dollars.	Taels.
In 1867	873	370,402	278,202
In 1868	449	188,750	141,563
In 1869	343	138,453	103,840
In 1870	272	102,970	77,228
In 1871	1,409	596,190	447,143
In 1872	796	344,833	258,625
In 1873	1,748	680,439	510,328

RECALL OF CHAN LAISUN.

The Springfield *Republican* learns with regret that Chan Laisun has been removed from his position as Secretary of the Chinese Educational Commission in this country, and accordingly will remain at home, whither he went last December for a visit, there to be rejoined by his family in the course of two or three months. The removal is understood to be caused by personal intrigue at the home court, as there could apparently be no fault found with the manner in which he discharged his duties. He was peculiarly fitted for his post by his early education in a missionary family, a course at Hamilton College, and long experience in teaching in his native land. He came to this country about three years ago, with the first detachment of boys brought here for education, and has labored with zeal and judgment, so that his removal cannot but act disadvantageously to the work of the commission, although it will not alter its method, and the boys will probably remain in the families with which they now live. One of Mr. Laisun's latest plans was to place some of the advanced scholars of the school at Foochow in the national schools of England, and when he returned to China last December he went by the way of England for the purpose of inspecting its educational institutions. His successor has not yet been appointed, but will probably come over with the next delegation of pupils. Mr. Laisun will devote himself to educational work at home. Mr. Laisun's son, Elijah, whom the commission had placed in the Sheffield Scientific School at New-Haven, was also dropped by the commission some time since for the loss of his queue, which some of his fellow-students cut off by way of "hazing" him, although there was a rumor at the time, stoutly denied by his friends, that the act was done with Laisun's connivance. At any rate, it robbed him of his social position among his countrymen and led to the loss of his opportunities for education. Yung Wing, the chief Commissioner, feels very strongly in regard to the outrage, and addressed a plain-spoken letter concerning it to President Porter. The young man has two years of the scientific course yet before him, and will probably manage to complete his studies, but it is suggested that the authorities or friends of the college should make up to him the means to continue through the course. It would not be an impossible outcome, moreover, that this should even affect the diplomatic relations of our Government with China, inasmuch as the young man is here as the ward of his Government, and this might possibly be regarded as a national insult. Complications and wars have arisen from less important things.

MRS. LINCOLN'S FULL RECOVERY DENIED.

The Boston *Globe's* Chicago correspondent telegraphs his paper to this effect: "The attempt, on the part of a newspaper in this city, to work up a sensation in regard to Mrs. Lincoln is received with but little favor by the better class of citizens. The allegation that she is perfectly sane, and that her imprisonment at Batavia is consequently an outrage, is not borne out by the facts, and is known to be utterly untrue by those who are familiar with the circumstances. At the time she was placed in the institution at Batavia her insanity was very marked, though, as is usually the case, it was not apparent at all times. Since she has been under treatment she has shown some improvement, and it is thought probable she will be allowed to visit her sister at Springfield. Like all insane persons, she is very certain that she is in the full possession of her reason, and letters written by her to meddlesome persons in this city have led to the report that she is improperly restrained of her liberty. Mr. Robert Lincoln, it is said, has been unremitting in his attention to his mother, and no one who knows the character of the man would for a moment accuse him of acting wrongfully toward her."

THE CATACOMBS.

SUBTERRANEAN PARIS.

TOURISTS UNDER THE FRENCH METROPOLIS —THE MEMBERS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS ON A PLEASURE TRIP—A WEIRD PROCESSION—A WILDERNESS OF DRY BONES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes to that journal under date Aug. 11:

Parisians, perhaps content with the knowledge that their city contains so many curious sights calculated to attract strangers, know as little about Paris as Londoners know about London. They may have visited the numerous sea-coast bathing places, may know every Summer station on the shores of the Channel, Normandy, Brittany, and the South, but they cannot expatiate on the art treasures contained in the Louvre, describe the great bell of Nôtre Dame, or descant on the view to be obtained from the summit of the Panthéon. They know every inch of the boulevards, can name every avenue in the Bois de Boulogne, and each lobby in that intricate maze known as the New Opera-house; but the catacombs are a sealed book to them, and although facilities are offered them for studying underground Paris, where the subterranean routes are named after the open streets and roads, none have cared to explore those passages in which the defeated Communists took refuge, lost themselves, and were starved. The first Monday in every month is set aside for the visit to the catacombs; tickets may be obtained from the Prefect of the Seine, and the time occupied by the excursion is not thrown away. The other day the members of the Geographical Congress were invited to explore subterranean Paris, or as much of it as is generally thrown open to the public, as too much time would be absorbed were the whole of these avenues and roadways to be visited, besides which there is a certain danger of being lost, or, as frequently happens, a portion of the roofing falling in and crushing the exploring party. Reasons such as these have caused the visit to be limited to the roadways which lie between the Barrière d'Enfer and the galleries which contain the bones of those who were interred in the different Parisian burial-grounds before the authorities had restricted the burial of the dead to certain cemeteries, and which had remained in the cloisters and old churchyards before the Paris improvements were commenced. The time fixed for the visit was 1 P. M., but fully half an hour before that time the intending visitors had assembled at the Octroi of the Barrière d'Enfer fearing lest they might miss the treat they had been looking forward to. Each person had been requested to provide himself with a candle and a box of matches, but the speculative urchin who never misses a chance of turning a penny, had heard of the projected visit, and the itenerant *marchand de bougies* was at his post. Candles fitted to a wooden handle, with a broad cardboard guard to prevent the grease from dropping on the clothes of the person carrying it, were being hawked about; boxes of matches seemed at a premium, and descriptions of the catacombs were largely purchased by the foreigners who were assembled waiting for one of the municipal engineers who was to conduct them through the labyrinths of that curious place entered at the ominously-named Barrière d'Enfer. The members of the Geographical Congress had mustered in force, and they were accompanied by a number of ladies. While waiting, the conversations reminded one of the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel. Russian, Italian, Spanish, and English were being spoken, and the peculiar American accent could be distinguished, as the manners and customs of different countries, to the generality of people almost unknown, were discussed. The fair sex seems to be well represented at the Congress, and had Mrs. Jellaby been there she would have learned how far her mission might be further extended, and how much the traveler and explorer would hail with delight the era when flannel vests will replace cocoanut and palm oil, with which it is the nature of some people to besmear themselves. As 1 o'clock sounded the signal to get ready was given, match-boxes were looked to, the candles were firmly gripped, and some ladies, very sensibly, put on water-proof cloaks, drawing the hoods over their bonnets so as to guard against the moisture which, after the late heavy rains we have been having, filters through the roof of the catacombs. Candles were lighted, and one by one the 200 visitors assembled disappeared down the winding staircase, with its ninety-two deep steps, which leads to the vaults below. Round and round, turning giddily, until at the end of five minutes a welcome voice announced that the head of the procession had arrived on the level ground fifty-eight feet below the street above. The 200 flickering candles gave a weird aspect as they illuminated, like so many wills-o'-the-wisp, the dark chalkstone roof of the vaults through which the party took its way. The water was trickling down the walls, or dripping from the fungus-covered roof, to the eminent discomfiture of those who wore new hats or light trousers, while here and there the gleam of the candles showed some patch of water, the endeavors to avoid which were ludicrous. Some one would see a pool, make a jump to avoid it, and land in another perhaps deeper, sending up a shower of water which made the candles spit and splutter, and caused those who had been sprinkled inclined to use strong language. But as none escaped some of these mishaps, as the sprinkler often got sprinkled in return, good humor soon prevailed, and every one at last got careless, plodding along without heeding the miniature ponds under foot. On the wall, inscriptions bearing the names of the streets under which the party were passing showed the progress being made, while to the right and left were galleries, into which no one was allowed to penetrate, as in some cases the roof had fallen in, and in others fears were entertained that the heavy rains might have rendered the galleries unsafe. After walking for about twenty minutes, the party halted; the ladies were invited to go to the front, the men to bring up the rear. A few minutes more and a door was reached, over which a notice had been placed saying that no smoking was allowed, and that no one was permitted to touch the bones, although no one would fancy that the latter part of the prohibition was superfluous except in the case of enthusiastic phrenologists. The procession reached the funeral hall, or vast ossuary, where the bones of the dead have been arranged in horrible order, with some idea of ornament. Skulls yellow with time, some looking like polished mahogany, others like parchment or ivory, grinned in a ghastly manner at the passer-by; thigh and arm bones seemed ready for the *invitation à la valse* to join in Holbein's "Dance of Death;" and many wondered if at the hour of midnight some strange scenes might not be seen in such a charnel-house. Who could have picked out the skull of some Yorick from among the thousands of jawless craniums which were piled up and arranged in a variety of devices, or have distinguished between the bones which, according to the inscriptions over them, had come from the Cemetery of the Innocents, from the cloisters of Saint Honoré, &c., places which have been forgotten, and which the present generation does not remember. On the walls all kinds of philosophical inscriptions have been traced, by the hands of the workmen, no doubt, as some of the axioms, intended to be sublime, verge on the ridiculous, and would excite a smile were it not for the solemnity of the spot. Another souvenir of the Commune was to be found in a row of skulls and arm and thigh bones, which an inscription tells us once belonged to those who were entombed in the Church of Saint Laurent, but whose sepulchres were violated by the Federal insurrectionists in 1871. On quitting this charnel house the party retraced its steps, returning to the spiral staircase by which the descent had been made after a visit of an hour, during which a distance slightly in excess of three miles had been gone over. Up the steps out of the dark and moist vault smelling like the grave, the daylight was hailed with delight, and although every one felt glad the visit had been made, every one was pleased it was over. Stories had been told of how the Communists had been lost, how their rotting bones are even now to be discovered when competent men explore the subterranean passages near Montrouge, so that each stair was mounted with a lighter heart, and every one felt relieved when the trap-door leading to the catacombs had been closed. Cabs were in waiting to convey the guests to their hotels, and to-night the principal members of the Geographical Congress will dine with Marshal De MacMahon.

ANOTHER POLITICAL TRIAL IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Daily Standard* writes to that journal on Aug. 8: "Another political trial has just ended. Two students of the university, assisted by a couple of traders, got up a series of readings among the workmen of one of the great factories, and among some of the soldiers of the Moscow Regiment. The subject matter of these readings was the latest lucubrations of the Socialist revolutionary press, and the professed object of the lecturers to dethrone the Emperor and overturn the existing order of things in Russia by the most violent and even sanguinary means. The workmen appear to have denounced them as soon as they understood their object, and only two of the band of the Moscow Regiment were induced to violate their oath of allegiance. The four leaders have been condemned to ten, nine, and six years' penal labor. To effect this a special delegation of the Senate, assisted by representatives of the different classes of society, is called into operation, and all the pompous ceremonial of a State trial follows. One cannot help feeling that the unfortunate youths—none are over twenty-five—who can propose to themselves such visionary schemes, with such ludicrously inadequate means, are hardly dangerous enough to be visited with such severe punishment. Were the same remedy applied as that which has deterred the would-be imitators of Oxford from shooting at the Queen, I believe we should hear very little more of this grotesque playing at treason. The question of the treatment of those left, after the sentence of a tribunal, under Police surveillance, is by no means unconnected with the question of the spread of revolutionary writings. Their position is at present a hopeless one. All who value their own standing turn away from them, and those among them who would gladly retrieve the past by honest work find it impossible to get it. Such individuals, embittered by despair, are ready instruments to the hand of any political agitator, for they have little to lose in any case, and the number of these persons is by no means small. At present a committee formed in the Ministry of the Interior is occupied with the position of these offenders, and I believe, and certainly hope, that a resolution has been come to to make their position a more bearable one, and to open to them the door of hope. Two students of the medical school implicated in this last trial, and only condemned to a few days' imprisonment, will nevertheless be unable to continue their studies, for the sentence carries with it Police surveillance.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

THE CONFERENCE AT BONN—DOLLINGER'S ADDRESS — NEW-YORKERS PRESENT—A PROPOSED CONCORDAT.

The Stuttgart correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal, on Aug. 12:

"The *Deutscher Merkur*, which is the organ of Old Catholicism, or Catholic Reform, as it is called, published, in its issue of July 24, a notice of the second Bonn Conference, to be held on Aug. 12, 13, and 14. This notice bore the date of July 20, and was signed 'J. von Döllinger, Munich.' It called the meeting an 'International Conference of the Friends of the Union of Churches,' and stated that its object was to bring about a united common confession of those main doctrines of Christianity which were held by the original and undivided Church. A second object was to secure a Church Confederation which, without swallowing up all Churches in one, or interfering with their nationality, doctrines, constitution, or ritual, should, nevertheless, lead each Church to admit the clergy of the others to take part in its services and sacraments. It was further stated that the conference did not wish to draw up ambiguous phrases which each party might explain as it chose, and by which only a union of appearance could be secured, but rather to prove and investigate the matter in all its bearings, and draw up forms which would contain the Bible and patristic doctrine, and thus become a bond and pledge of real union. The notice concluded with a general invitation to all gentlemen of sufficient theological training and sympathy with the aims of the conference, whether lay or clerical, to attend. A special effort was made to secure the presence of so many influential members of the different Greek communities as possible, with a promise that, if necessary, the expenses of the journey would be defrayed through English liberality. Some confusion took possession of the German minds as to the meeting which these Greeks were to attend. English people must bear in mind that there are now three distinct gatherings held every year under Old Catholic direction—a Synod, a Conference, and a Congress. The Synod, which is held for three days about Whitsuntide, is the regular recognized legislative, administrative, and representative Church gathering of the Old Catholics. The Conference is that now being held. These were convened for the first time in 1874. The Congress, of which the fifth was to be held next week, is a kind of rendezvous of the friends of Old Catholicism out of all Churches, and is not confined, like the Synod, to representatives. Bishop Reinkens presides at the Synod, Von Schulte (the leading Old Catholic layman) at the Congress, and at the Conference Döllinger, the most learned Catholic divine.

The Conference commenced this morning (Thursday) at 9:15. Döllinger spoke about one hour and a quarter, and perhaps three-quarters more, before the forenoon meeting closed. He is over seventy-six years old, thin, aimable-looking—a man of whom one would take the impression that he is quite without malice. When any one speaks, Döllinger leaves his desk, and goes right up to him, perhaps as a token of respect, but more likely in order to hear every word and read every look of the speaker; for this matter is no child's play with him, but one into which he is throwing all the strength of his soul. There were in the forenoon meeting of Thursday about 150 present, of whom a great many were Greeks, Russians, and Roumanians. Bishop Reinkens was there, but he did not speak. Among the Greeks were Bishops Gennadios and Melchisedech, from Roumania; the Archimandrite Sabbas, from Belgrade; the Archimandrite Anastasiades and Bryennios, from Constantinople; Profs. Osinin and Janyschew, and Messrs. Filippow and Kirejeff, from Petersburg. Most of these speak German fluently, and some of them have studied in German universities. It is arranged that the forenoon meetings beginning at 9 shall be in German, and the afternoon meetings at 4 in English. The Bishop of Gibraltar, Canon Liddon, and many other English clergymen are here, besides several Americans, among the latter Perry, of New-York, and Dr. Schaff. The Greeks have had several conversations with Döllinger and the Old Catholic divines, at one of which they were presented with the view of the Western Church on the '*filioque*' question, which came on for discussion this morning. Döllinger, in an address of seventy-five minutes, gave a clear, calm, unadorned, deliberate review of the whole history of this controversy, dwelling upon the way by which 'and the Son' (*filioque*) was added to the form 'proceeding from the Father.' As I am anxious to catch this mail, I will leave out for the moment the speaker's arguments, but Döllinger's ingenuity is marvelous. Prof. Osinin, a man apparently of fifty, was appointed by the Greeks to give the result of the deliberations of the delegates from the East regarding their distinctive points of doctrine, which it is clear they are far from ready to surrender. Just then a Bavarian Lutheran clergyman, Dr. Hermann Adelberg, asked permission to speak. As no answer was at once given, he said, 'Perhaps you will not grant me permission. I am a Bavarian Protestant clergyman.' 'Yes,' said Döllinger, 'if you wish.' Leave granted, he opened up a fire of criticism upon the whole proceedings, spoke of the folly of trying to bring about a union which should rest upon dogmatics and mere orthodoxy, poured in quotations from Scripture given in the original, and urged the well-known Protestant views of Christian union, which, it must be admitted, are different from the Catholic idea, whether Roman, Greek, or Anglican. Döllinger came up to him, and gently whispered, after he had spoken for a length of time, 'Make it as short as you can.' No notice was taken of this remarkable deliverance. For the solution of this religious 'Eastern Question,' the Anglicans and Old Catholics seem agreed so far to propose to the Greeks the following concordat: 'That while each party in its services, &c., adheres to its own forms, they should, as a theological statement, substitute 'Proceeding from the Father *through* the Son.'"

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE PROPOSED GENTILI MONUMENT.

The following is the text of the letter from Mr. Gladstone to Prof. Sbarbaro, of the University of Macerata, with reference to the proposed international monument to Alberigo Gentili, and is translated from the Italian version printed in the *Diritto*:

LONDON, July 28, 1875.

SIR: I am sorry to have left so long unanswered the letter which you have written to me on the formation of an international committee for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of Alberigo Gentili. It was caused, in part, by the multiplicity of my occupations, in part by the difficulty of suddenly forming a well-founded opinion as to the probable reception which your project might receive at Oxford. For myself, I should be very glad to see brought to a successful issue a conception which tends to display the true brotherhood and the cosmopolitan character of the ancient universities of Europe; widening the narrow municipal views which prevail about them in our country, where the public in general regard these institutions simply as large schools for the use of students of a certain age. But, nevertheless, I must tell you, to my regret, that, having taken counsel with a sufficiently competent person, I have discovered no reason to hope that the name of Alberigo Gentili will be found sufficiently powerful for the purpose in view. You cannot desire, nor should I be willing, that in a matter of this kind my name should appear as that of a solitary individual Englishman. There is much repugnance in the present day in England to commemorate by means of monuments persons who lived so far back. Thus in a case of Shakespeare, whose name, nevertheless has lived continuously in universal admiration, the attempt made with a similar purpose completely failed. It has been supposed that religious feeling would exercise great power in these matters, and yet the proposal to raise a monument to John Knox, the Scotch reformer, resulted most unfortunately. Besides, the scientific study of law is at present almost at an end among us, although it is seriously intended to seek some means of reviving it. I do not expect, then, that it will be possible to promote your object efficaciously by academic ways; and I am of opinion that, if it is intended to make any effort toward such an undertaking in this country, it could best be attempted by an appeal from the legal faculties of the Italian universities to the chiefs of the same profession in England—that is to say, to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the representatives of the legal colleges, who hold the government of those institutions and administer their vast revenues. Your faithful and humble servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

ICELANDERS GOING TO ALASKA.

Alluding to Iceland's celebration of her tenth centennial anniversary, last year, the Baltimore *American* says: "There was much patriotic talk indulged in, but it seems that, after making a trial for 1,000 years of existence upon their remote possessions, they are desirous of changing their homes to some locality where industry and energy will be better rewarded. Some 200 removed to Wisconsin, but the variations of the climate do not suit them, accustomed as they had been to more regular temperature. Four commissioners were sent from Iceland to New Alaska, and the three who spent the Winter there have reached Milwaukee on a visit to their brethren in Wisconsin. They informed a newspaper interviewer at Milwaukee that they were pleased with their experience in Alaska, and should advise their countrymen to settle there if our Government would furnish free transportation to New-York, as they are too poor to pay the cost themselves. They think that stock raising, at which the Icelanders are adepts, might profitably be carried on in Alaska. It is gratifying to know that our latest territorial acquisition may be turned to account, although precedent and policy are both against the Government paying the traveling expenses of any class of immigrants."

AUDUBON'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

The sensation at Watch Hill, R. I., this season, is a remarkable lady swimmer, Miss Mary R. Audubon, granddaughter of the great naturalist, who was taught to swim by her father almost before she could walk, and who now ventures out to sea far beyond the most adventurous man in the place.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT MR. EARLE.

JUDGE DANIELS ON THE TWEED DECISION—HE HOLDS IT BINDING ONLY IN THAT CASE—DUFFY'S WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

On the application of James A. Duffy, convicted of an attempt to commit a deadly assault on Mr. Earle, of the Controller's office, to be discharged on habeas corpus, the first proceedings in which have been already published, Judge Daniels rendered a decision in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It will be seen that the Judge takes very decided ground against the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case. The opinion is as follows:

"The relator was tried in the Court of Sessions on an indictment charging him with having made an assault by discharging a pistol at another person with intent to injure him without justifiable or excusable cause. He was convicted by the jury of an attempt to commit the crime charged, and not of the completed offense set out in the indictment. This, it is objected, could not be lawfully done, because it was not one consisting of different degrees. It is also insisted that sentence was unlawfully pronounced upon him, because it was stated in his behalf that he was insane. * * * The Court of Sessions disregarded these objections, and held the conviction to be a proper one, and that the simple response of the insanity of the accused was not sufficient to justify the suspension of sentence. * * * It is objected further, that if the court could not try and convict the relator of an attempt to commit the crime, the judgment pronounced can form no justifiable cause for his continued imprisonment, and the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. William M. Tweed vs. Liscomb is urged as fully supporting that position. It is true that the Court of Appeals did, in that instance, hold that the power of a court of criminal jurisdiction to pronounce the judgment rendered could be inquired into by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, and the decision then made must be accepted as the law of that case. But it cannot be true that the court intended to decide that the power to render judgments in all criminal cases could be investigated by the means of the writ of habeas corpus. Wherever decisions are made which courts have no right to make, although at the time the reasons for them may appear to be clear and satisfactory, they are strictly considered without authority, and when properly reversed that will invalidate the proceedings. But it has not been the policy of our system of laws to allow that to be done by means of the writ of habeas corpus. And it could not be safely done in the execution of any national code of criminal laws. * * * The exercise of such authority would be fraught with the greatest possible danger to the public safety. Under it a single County Judge could discharge every prisoner from either prison or penitentiary of the State on the mistaken idea that some defect was found in the power of the courts which pronounced their judgments. To a certain extent the power of determining the effect of the judgments of courts has been given to all judicial tribunals over those of the most serious nature. But the liberation of offenders from custody is not allowed to follow as a consequence of the decisions which may be made by them. That has been more solemnly guarded and protected, and the safety of the public has been considered as compatible with nothing less than that. To promote and secure that end, and at the same time to avoid depriving the accused of his rights, the law has provided that convictions by competent criminal courts shall only be reversed by other tribunals by means of special proceedings provided for that purpose. Accordingly, persons convicted of criminal offenses are secured by the benefit of the writ of error, which all may secure as matter of strict right. * * * It was the plain object of the law to confine convicted criminals to this course of proceedings for the redress of all errors intervening in their trial and sentence. That very plainly appears from the restraints imposed upon the uses which may lawfully be made of the writ of habeas corpus. The Constitution has left this within the regulating powers of legislation, provided only that the privilege shall not be suspended. * * * The question whether the court had the legal power to pronounce the judgment cannot be in this way investigated, unless the officer hearing the case is willing to so far forget his duty as to disregard the laws it has been rendered his solemn duty to observe and administer. * * * If judgments could be disregarded because they might be considered unauthorized, and persons held liable to punishment for crimes by means of them be set at liberty, it is very apparent that the best interest of the State may be endangered by the indulgent use of the habeas corpus by any officer empowered to allow the writ.

The opinion concludes by the dismissal of the writ and remanding of the prisoner, with liberty, however, to make a further application if the case be found a proper one for bail.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

EXTRACTS OF OPINIONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has rendered some decisions of public interest, of which the following are brief extracts:

APPRAISING THE CITY PROPERTY.

In May, 1871, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund appointed Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, A. H. Muller, and Cortland Palmer a committee to ascertain the value of all the real estate belonging to the City and County of New-York. As is well known, bills for their services were submitted, amounting originally to about $30,000 each, but as the Controller was unwilling to pay more than $3,000 to each the case was taken to the courts. In the suit by Mr. Muller the complaint was dismissed at the close of the evidence. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term, which now gives its decision, Judge Davis writing the opinion. The court holds that the City is entitled to judgment on the dismissal of the complaint, with costs, on the ground that no evidence was given showing that the Controller ever fixed the compensation; that the Commissioners had no power to order such a general appraising, and that in any event the rate of compensation should have been fixed in advance.

A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY MULCTED.

A child three and a half years old, the son of John Fitzgerald, having come over as a steerage passenger on the steamer Greece, of the National Line, drank, after the arrival of the ship at this port, a poisonous solution used for fumigating, prepared by the health officers and carelessly put into a drinking can by one of the stewards. On trial of the case a verdict for damages was given against the steam-ship company, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term. In the decision given by the latter court, Judge Davis writing the opinion, the judgment of the lower court is affirmed, it being held that negligence by the company's servants was clearly proved, and that the damages awarded were not excessive.

SALARY OF DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

John H. Whittimore, Clerk of the Third District Court, his salary having been fixed by the Legislature at $3,000 and cut down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to $2,500, sued the City for the difference. A verdict was rendered in his favor, from which the City appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term. The decision of the latter court, Judge Davis giving the opinion, sustains the verdict below. The court holds that the question was decided in the case of Judge Quinn against the Mayor, in which it was held that the District Courts are a part of the judiciary system of the State, and that its Judges and Clerks are not local officers of the City within the meaning of the statute of 1873, under which the salaries were cut down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

COMPENSATION OF AN ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL.

When Richard O'Gorman became Corporation Counsel in 1866 he employed Nelson Smith to take charge of prosecutions against delinquent taxpayers. A difficulty arose as to payment, which resulted in a suit against the City. The claim was assigned to Clark Smith, who obtained a verdict in his favor, and the City appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term, which now renders a decision modifying to a considerable extent the judgment below. Judge Daniels, in writing the opinion of the court, holds that the judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days the plaintiff stipulates to deduct from the judgment the amount recovered for services performed in regard to the taxes assessed in 1862 and 1863; and in case of such stipulation, the judgment, as modified, should be affirmed without costs of this appeal.

A RELIC OF THE TWEED REGIME.

William Nelson, Jr., brought suit against the City to recover on a contract for about $192,000 worth of earthen sewer-pipes, made with William M. Tweed as Commissioner of Public Works, and the complaint was dismissed on the ground that there was no ordinance or any authority for making of the contract by the Commissioner of Public Works, and that it was not shown there was any appropriation made to cover the expense. Plaintiff appealed, and claimed that his case came within that of Green vs. The Mayor, in which it was decided that under the law of 1866 the Commissioner of Public Works had unlimited power to contract. The General Term of Supreme Court (through Judge Davis) upholds the court below, and says that in any other view the Commissioner could contract for unlimited supplies, to meet wants that might or might not lawfully arise, and this might lead to favoritism and gross frauds.

THE WAR OF THE THEATRES.

In the case of Shook & Palmer, proprietors of the Union Square Theatre against Augustin Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre and Simmonds & Wall, Dramatic Agents, Judge Freedman of the Superior Court, on motion of Judge Dittenhoeffer, of counsel for the plaintiff, granted an injunction restraining the defendant from producing on the stage the play known as "Rose Michel," or from using in any way whatever the said play or the manuscript thereof. The injunction is based on the complaint and several affidavits, among them one of Ernest Blum, the author of the play, setting forth among other things, that he sold and assigned the exclusive right to said play and manuscript in the French and English languages, for the United States, excepting the New-England States, for the cash payment of $1,000, gold and future royalties. The order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent is returnable on Sept. 6.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Joachimsen has given his decision setting aside the satisfaction and release in the breach of promise case of Chamberlayne vs. Holmes.

John Coyle, of No. 35 East Thirteenth street, was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing from the premises of Cornelius Burns, No. 29 East Tenth street, $27. He was held in $1,000 to answer.

In proceedings to foreclose a mechanic's lien, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Robinson held, yesterday, that the foreclosure may be effected by notice under the provisions of the act of 1863, and that service of summons is not necessary, as in the case of a foreclosure of mortgage.

Louis Asche was held yesterday by Justice Wandell on a charge of having obtained $5 from Hamlin J. Andrews under false pretenses. For a similar offense against Kate Voltz, of No. 9 West Third street, in which the amount involved was $10, Frank C. Murray was committed.

On Tuesday evening the house of Mary Miller, of No. 156 Essex street, was entered by a burglar, who succeeded in carrying off wearing-apparel valued at forty dollars. James Miller, living at the New-England Hotel, was arrested on suspicion of having been the perpetrator, and was committed yesterday by Justice Morgan.

On the night of the 23d inst. the house-furnishing store of Fell & Vanness, No. 412 Second avenue, was burglariously entered and plated ware of the value of $142 was stolen. Yesterday, John McCoy, aged fifteen, of No. 318 East 27th street, confessed that another boy named Matthew Farrell was the burglar, and that they had carried the stolen property to Williamsburg and pawned it. Justice Kilbreth committed McCoy for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Farrell cannot be found. The goods were recovered.

THE LILIENTHAL TOBACCO CASE.

The old Lilienthal tobacco case was before Judge Blatchford yesterday, on an application for a remission of forfeiture. In March, 1868, Mr. C. H. Lilienthal's tobacco factory was seized, on the ground that he had defrauded the revenue by intentionally violating the law regulating the manufacture and sale of tobacco, and $105,000 worth of tobacco found there was condemned in the United States District Court. This application for remission of forfeiture is based on the allegation that the evidence did not show any intent to evade the payment of the tax. Argument on the question of intent was begun yesterday by Mr. Norris, on behalf of Mr. Lilienthal, and Assistant United States Attorney General Simons for the Government, and was adjourned to the 14th inst.

TRAMPS AND THE VAGRANT ACT.

After the attempted burglary on Tuesday morning at Dr. Hammond's residence, the Police of the Nineteenth Precinct were informed that the wounded burglar had been seen while having his wound dressed, in the cellar of the unfinished hotel building projected by William M. Tweed, on the south-east corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. A squad of Police was dispatched to the spot, where three tramps were found and taken into custody. They strenuously denied all knowledge of the burglary, and convinced the officers that the burglars had not taken refuge in the building named. The tramps were yesterday taken before Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed under the Vagrant act.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Tappen.

Warner vs. The United States Guano Company.—The attorney declines to say what amount the bond should be.

Levy vs. Harris.—Motion for stay denied; $10 costs.

By Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Duffy vs. Quinn.—Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Somers vs. Meade.—Defendant's objection overruled and he is required to answer. Opinion.

Cæsar vs. Cæsar.—Reference and alimony ordered.

Peeler vs. Hall.—Security $1,000 on injunction.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Tappen.

Nos.	Nos.
25—Collins vs. Buddensick.	87—James vs. Green.
36—Rose vs. Dewey.	157—Union Nat. Bank vs. Rowe, imp'd, &c.
53—Murphy, &c., vs. Halstead.	184—Kidd vs. Witty, &c.
60—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	187—Macy vs. Strubel, &c.
62—Lefferts vs. Norcross.	189—Andrews, &c., vs. Ryan.
82—Van Cott vs. Waddington.	

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mr. Stephen H. Rhodes, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his annual report, which has just been submitted, speaks of life insurance as a necessity of civilization, and then says: "The failures in life insurance have been the results of gross mismanagement, occasioned by incompetency or something worse. Few, if any, branches of business ever suffered as this has done during the past decade. Reckless managers have wasted its substance by extravagant salaries and office expenses; by foolish, fruitless efforts to secure new business; by dividends when there was no surplus; by expending money, not to do good, but to avert an evil usually more imaginary than real; in short, by ways almost innumerable. Agents have abused it by misrepresentations and attempts to build up their own companies by decrying others. Wreckers have sought to strand it. Pirates have endeavored to capture it. Black-mailers have levied upon it. In consequence of all this, the weak, inefficiently-officered barks have foundered; or, perhaps, the simile would be more perfect if we say that after a partially successful attempt to transfer the passengers to a hulk, in most cases nearly, if not quite, as unseaworthy as the one abandoned, the officers have taken to the long boat, and sailed away with colors flying. But there is a bright side to life insurance, made all the brighter by contrast, and a knowledge of the assaults which it has successfully withstood. We have yet remaining a large number of strong companies, managed by men of high character and business ability—men who fully realized the sacredness of their trusts. Though errors have been made, as will inevitably happen in the conduct of all human affairs, and though questionable expedients have sometimes been adopted, yet, as a whole, their management has been as perfect as could reasonably have been expected. There is no ground for a reasonable doubt that these companies will be able to meet all their obligations as they mature."

EX-GOV. JOHN B. WELLER.

All the New-Orleans papers make pleasant mention of ex-Gov. John B. Weller, who, as already stated, died in their city of small-pox, on Tuesday last. From the *Republican* we quote: "Considering the important positions held by him at various times, it will be understood that he was no ordinary man, and yet he talked little of himself. He was a politician of the old school, and he was the hale fellow well met, and the entertaining talker with the adventurous and peculiar men who peopled the new land of gold. He was one of nature's gentlemen, and more kind to others than to himself. Perhaps he never knew the secret of making official positions yield quickly-gotten fortunes, or he may have been careless, loving an easy life better; but it is certain he died poor. He drifted to this city soon after the close of the war, not as a politician, or seeking place, for he was out of the harness, and his step too slow and his hand too unsteady for a new battle in a new field, and yet his mind kept pace with current events. He was social, and in a social way had many friends who enriched their minds with his anecdotes of public men and bits of history of times when he was a leader of men and a sagacious adviser. The fees of his office here as Commissioner yielded him a support. If he had earned more or less the difference would not have been observed, for money had but little value to him beyond supplying his daily needs. He has a wife living, and he also leaves a son, a bright young lad residing with his friends at Amite City, in this State. Gov. Weller will be missed greatly by his every-day associates. He was a generous, kind-hearted man."

A WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

The Altoona (Penn.) *Mirror* has the following: "A young lady of Harrisburg, Miss Minnie H. Walters, spoke in one of the prayer-meetings of the Oakville, (Cumberland County) M. E. camp-meeting, which ended Friday, relating a remarkable cure, which she attributes directly to the special interposition of Christ. The occurrence, related by the lady in detail in a private conversation is to the effect that she was afflicted with a spinal disease so serious that she could scarcely move a finger, and she was confined to a couch purposely suited for the disease. Nearly two years ago she became convinced that she needed closer consecration to Christ; in other words, she desired the blessings of sanctification, so prominent in the Methodist belief. She prayed earnestly without avail. Something seemed to tell her that consecration of body as well as soul was required, and it was revealed to her that she would be healed. Thirteen months passed, and no result. On the 26th of January last she once more resolved to pray more earnestly for the fulfillment of the revelation. While praying, the promise came to her, 'Whatsoever thou wilt, ask and it shall be given.' She prayed first for heart purity, and next for bodily health. The words came, 'Rise up and walk,' and to her great relief she found herself in apparent health. The doctor next morning found her restored to health without need of medical attendance. Her statement was corroborated by four other persons acquainted with the circumstances, who rejoice with her over her restoration to health, which she unwaveringly believes to have resulted from the stretching forth of Christ's hand in reward for her great faith."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Pacific Mail....... 39½	100 West. Union..s3. 84⅜
1500 do........ 39⅝	520 do........ 84½
100 do.......c. 39⅝	20 do........ 84⅝
100 do......b3. 39¾	600 do........ 84½
500 do........ 39⅝	100 do......b3. 84½
300 do.......c. 39¾	200 do........ 84⅜
300 do.......c. 39⅞	700 Lake Shore...s3. 61⅝
700 do........ 40	400 do......b3. 61¾
100 do......b3. 40⅛	300 do........ 61⅝
200 do......s3. 40	400 do........ 61¾
2100 do........ 40	100 North-western... 42
500 do......b3. 40	100 do........ 41⅞
400 do........ 39⅞	500 do........ 42
1700 do........ 39¾	100 do........ 42⅛
500 do........ 39⅝	500 do........ 42
1300 do........ 39¾	300 North-west. Pf... 57½
100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 19⅜	100 St. Paul........c. 38¼
20 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅞	100 do........ 38¼
100 Erie Railway..s3. 15½	100 St. Paul Pref.... 64¼
500 do........ 15⅝	100 do......s10. 64⅛
100 Rock Island...s3. 107⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81,R.120⅝	$12,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new....118¼
3,000 do......b.c.120½	
4,000 do......12.120¾	10,000 do......12.118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Alb.& Sus.1st.110½	81 Atl. & Pac. T..b.c. 20½
10,000 C.B. & Q.C.7s.107	1200 W. U.Tel.b.c.b3. 84½
1,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s.108¾	200 do........ 84½
13,000 N. J. Cen.Con.110½	400 do......s3. 84⅜
5,000 do.....b. c.111	100 do........ 84⅜
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st.	100 do......s3. 84¼
new .....b. c.110¼	500 do........ 84⅜
2,000 C. & N.W.Con.	500 do......c. 84⅜
Coup. G. Bds.. 87⅜	500 do......b3. 84½
8,000 do......b.c. 87⅜	112 L.S. & M.So..b. c. 61⅝
1,000 M. & Es.1st C.104¾	400 do......b3. 61¾
8,000 do......b.c.104¾	1160 do........ 61¾
20,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C. 85	200 do......b3. 61⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d...102⅝	700 do......s3. 61¾
30,000 Har. 1st,7s, C.112½	200 Panama...b.c.s3.136
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.103⅜	100 do........ 137½
2,000 do........ 103¼	200 do........ 138
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st,	100 do........ 140
San Jo. Br..... 91⅜	300 do........ 139
16,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 97½	330 do........ 140
1,000 Un. P. 1st.b.c.102½	300 do........ 142
5,000 L. & N. C. '98. 86	100 Cl. & P. G..b.c.s3. 90
1,000 Long Dock Bs.103	8 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 53½
50 Fourth Nat.Bank. 99	300 C. & N. West.b. c. 42
50 Mech. & Trad.Bk.142	300 do......b3. 42⅛
8 Bank of Com'ce.122½	100 do........ 42⅛
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 16	100 do........ 42
12 Del. & H.Can.b.c.120½	500 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 57⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..104¾	100 do......b3. 57⅜
6 do.....b. c.104⅞	100 do........ 57¼
200 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 15½	100 do......s30. 56⅞
10 Michigan Cen.b.c. 65½	75 N. J. Central.....111½
1000 Pac. Mail...b.c. 39⅝	35 do......b.c.111¾
300 do......s3. 39½	100 Chi.& R. I.b.c.s3.107¾
700 do........ 39⅝	500 do........ 107⅞
200 do.....b60. 39½	600 C., M.& St.P..b.c. 38¼
200 do........ 39⅝	200 do........ 38⅛
1000 do........ 39¾	300 do........ 38⅜
700 do........ 39⅞	100 Chi., M. & St. P
200 do......s3. 39⅞	Pf.......b.c.s3. 64⅛
400 do......b3. 40	200 do......b3. 64⅛
1200 do........ 40	100 do........ 64⅜
1200 do........ 40⅛	100 do........ 64½
400 do......b3. 40¼	100 do......s3. 64¼
3300 do........ 40¼	400 do........ 64⅜
1200 do......s3. 40⅛	200 Del., L. & W..b.c.121¼
1800 do........ 40⅛	50 do........ 121½
1000 do......s3. 40	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 48¾
100 do......s3. 39⅞	100 Han.& St.Jo..b.c. 24⅛
800 do........ 40	500 do........ 24¼
1100 do........ 39⅞	100 do........ 24⅜
1800 do........ 39¾	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 30⅛
2200 do........ 39⅝	100 do........ 30¼
800 do......b3. 39⅝	100 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 19⅛
1700 do......s3. 39½	100 do........ 19⅜
2700 do........ 39½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102½	800 Western Union.. 84½
5,000 Pac.of Mo.1st. 91¼	100 do......b3. 84½
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 20¼	30 N. Y.C.& Hud.s3.104½
30 American Ex..... 60	500 Erie Railway..... 15⅝
900 Pacific Mail..... 39⅝	500 Lake Shore...b3. 61¾
100 do......b3. 39⅝	400 do........ 61¾
900 do........ 39½	300 do......s3. 61⅝
500 do......s3. 39⅜	100 do......b3. 61¾
1100 do........ 39⅜	200 do........ 61⅝
500 do......b3. 39⅜	100 do......b3. 61⅝
2800 do........ 39¼	500 Panama........142
200 do......b3. 39¼	400 North-western... 42
200 do......s10. 39⅛	100 North-west. Pref. 57¼
400 do........ 39¼	100 St. Paul Pref..s3. 64¼
2100 do........ 39⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 24½
400 do......s3. 39⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.s3. 48¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 Reg. 6s, '81..121¾	$210,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81.......b. c.116
20,000 U. S. 10-40s, R.........b3.114⅞	10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..123

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Cen.P.1st, San Joaq. B'h.... 91½	200 N.Y.C.&Hud..b.c.104¾
	50 do........ 104⅝
1,000 do........ 91⅜	100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 66¼
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102⅝	50 do........ 66⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 97¾	100 Union Pac...b. c. 73
3,000 do........ 97⅞	2400 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3 61⅝
10,000 Erie 4th..b. c. 97	500 do........ 61⅝
500 W. U. Tel....b. c. 84¼	100 Chic. & R. I. b. c.108
100 do......c. 84⅛	600 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 41⅞
300 do........ 84	1000 do........ 41¾
20 American Ex.... 60	100 do......s5. 41⅝
25 do........ 60⅛	200 do........ 41¾
100 U. S. Express.b.c. 43½	800 do........ 41⅝
100 do........ 44	100 C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.c. 57
100 Panama.....b. c.140½	100 do........ 57
1600 Pacific Mail.b. c. 39⅛	200 do......s3. 56⅞
400 do......b3. 39⅛	10 N. J. Central.b. c.111⅜
600 do......b3. 39¼	100 do........111⅛
100 do......s3. 39⅛	100 Tol., W.&W..b. c. 6⅛
100 do........ 39¼	100 C., M. & St P.b. c. 38
300 do........ 39⅜	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 64⅛
600 do........ 39¼	50 do......s3. 64
200 do......s3. 39¼	200 do........ 64⅛
1100 do........ 39⅛	100 do......s3. 64⅛
300 do........ 39¼	200 do......c. 64⅛
500 Erie Railway.b.c. 15⅝	300 do........ 64
100 do......s3. 15½	400 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 48¾
500 do........ 15⅝	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 97⅞	100 North-west...b3. 41¾
10,000 Cen. Pac., San	300 do......s3. 41¾
Joaq. B'h... 91⅜	100 St. Paul........ 38⅛
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 85¼	10 St. Paul Pref.... 64½
200 West. Union..b3. 84⅛	500 Erie Railway..... 15⅞
300 do........ 84⅛	900 do........ 16
100 do......s4. 84⅛	100 do........ 15⅞
700 do........ 84¼	700 do......b3. 16
100 do........ 84⅜	200 Lake Shore...b3. 61⅝
1300 Pacific Mail..... 39¼	200 do......b3. 61¾
300 do........ 39⅛	200 do........ 61¾
100 do......b3. 39½	2000 do........ 61⅞
400 do........ 39⅜	100 Panama........141
200 do......s5. 39⅜	100 Morris & Essex..103½
500 do......b3. 39⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 48¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The stock market opened with a good show of strength, and prices advanced ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. in the early dealings, without much increase, however, in the volume of business, save in Pacific Mail and Panama, which were exceptions to the general list, the last named advancing in rapid strides from 126 to 142 before 1 o'clock. Pacific Mail rose from 39½ to 40¼, and subsequently declined to 39⅛. The chief interest of operators was centered in the meeting of the Panama Directors, at which it was generally expected some definite conclusion would be reached regarding the relations of the company with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. After a short conference, however, the Directors empowered Mr. Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Company, to enter into a new tariff arrangement with the Pacific Mail people and extend the loan given by the former to the latter. After the announcement of the result of the meeting, Pacific Mail rallied to 39½, and Panama to 141, a reaction to 140½ having taken place after the second call. Western Union advanced to 84½, and closed at 84⅛@84¼. Lake Shore ranged between 61½ and 61⅞, closing at the highest point. Erie advanced late in the afternoon from 15½ to 16, closing at 15⅞. North-western and St. Paul reacted ⅛ to ½ ⅌ cent. in the late dealings, but closed steady. Rock Island sold at 107¾@108. Hannibal and St. Joseph was a fraction lower. Michigan Central was firm at 66¼. The transactions to-day footed up 89,900 shares, of which considerably more than half were in Pacific Mail. Lake Shore, Western Union, North-western and Erie followed in point of activity.

The money market showed a hardening tendency to-day. The early business in call loans was 1½@2 ⅌ cent.; but in the afternoon there was more demand, and the rate advanced to 3 ⅌ cent., finally closing at 2½. In discounts, prime names are quoted at 4 to 6 ⅌ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $675,000.

The foreign advices reported a quiet and steady market for securities at London. Consols advanced to 94⅞, reacted to 94¾, and closed at 94¾@94 13-16 for money and 94 13-16@94⅞ for the account. United States bonds closed at 106½ for old 1865s, 108¼ for 1867s, 104¾@104⅞ for 10-40s, and 105¼@105⅜ for new 5s. Erie fell off to 13⅞, advanced to 14⅛, and closed at 13¾@14. £20,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. The sterling exchange market was weak, and the leading bankers reduced the asking rates early in the day from $4 87½ to $4 87 for 60 days, and from $4 90 to $4 89½ for demand bills. Sales, however, were made at $4 86 to $4 86½ and $4 89 to $4 89¼. The market was weakened by the advance in rates for cash gold, and the unusually slight demand. Gold was dull early in the day at 113⅜, but advanced ⅛ ⅌ cent. in the afternoon, notwithstanding the weakness of sterling and the announcement from Washington that the Treasury will to-morrow begin the prepayment of the September interest without rebate. The chief support of the price came from the large payments into the Treasury for Customs thus far this week and the renewal of high rates for gold loans, which were made all the way from 2 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum to 1-32 ⅌ diem, the closing rates for use. The steamer to-day took out $88,644 silver bars.

Government bonds were firm, although without important change. Railroad mortgages display great strength, and the changes are still in the upward direction under purchases for investment and the small supply of some classes of bonds. The Pacific issues were firm, and Union Sinking Funds advanced to 97⅞, the highest price yet reached. New-Jersey Central, Harlem, Morris and Essex, and others of the high-priced issues were well sustained, while Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 87⅝, and Hannibal and St. Joseph (8s) convertible to 85¼. No transactions were reported in State bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,859,062 42
Gold payments	119,517 88
Gold balance	36,222,436 88
Currency receipts	653,036 57
Currency payments	1,005,302 16
Currency balance	61,792,823 54
Customs	545,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 25.

	Tuesday.	Wed'day.
American Gold	113⅜	113½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116¾	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	120⅜	120½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	104¾	104¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107¾	108
Pacific Mail	39½	39⅜
St. Paul Common	37⅞	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	64	64⅛
Western Union	84⅜	84¼
Union Pacific	73¼	73
Lake Shore	61¼	61⅞
Toledo and Wabash	6½	6⅜
North-western Common	41⅞	41⅝
North-western Preferred	57	56⅞
Del., Lack. and Western	121⅝	121¼
New-Jersey Central	111¼	111⅛
Panama	134½	141
Erie	15⅞	15⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	19¼	19⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134½	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	104¾	104¾	306
Erie	16	15½	4,400
Lake Shore	61⅞	61½	13,372
Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	100
North-western	42⅛	41⅝	5,500
North-western Preferred	57½	56⅞	1,600
Rock Island	108	107¾	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38⅜	38	2,260
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	64½	64	400
Pittsburg	90	90	100
Del., Lack. and Western	121¼	121¼	250
New-Jersey Central	111½	111⅛	210
Michigan Central	66¼	66	160
Morris and Essex	103½	103½	160
Union Pacific	73	73	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅜	24⅛	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	30⅛	30½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅜	19⅝	400
Missouri Pacific	48¾	48¾	700
Panama	142	136	2,330
Western Union	84½	84⅛	8,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20¼	20¼	181
Pacific Mail	40¼	39⅛	47,500
Quicksilver	16	16	100
United States Express	44	43½	255
Total sales			89,924

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123	123½	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¼	120⅜
6s, 1881, r.	120½	120¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅛	120⅜
6s, 1881, c.	121⅝	122	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¼	120¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	115¾	116	5-20s, 1868, c.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, c.	116	116¼	10-40s, r.	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118⅛	10-40s, c.	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s, 1865, c.	118	118⅛	5s, 1881, r.	116	116⅛
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	118¼	118½	5s, 1881, c.	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1865, n. c.	118¼	118⅜			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $20,000 for interest and $2,700 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$15,980,000
Gold balances	1,265,870
Currency balances	1,481,217

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$43,766,660
Currency balances	2,450,658
Gold exchanges	3,511,812
Gold balances	462,285

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, funded. 35	F. B. due in '94-'95...101¼
Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15	L. B. due '81 to '91 in.101⅝
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R. 15	As'lm or Un'ydue'92.101
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 15	H. & St. Jo. due '75.100½
A.7s, M., O. & R. Riv. 15	H. & St. Jo. due '76.100¾
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 15	H. & St. Jo. due '86 100¾
California 7s.........114	H. & St. Jo. due '87.100¾
Cal. 7s, large bonds..113	N. Y. Reg't B'ty L'n.106
Connecticut 6s......104	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.106
Georgia 6s.......... 91	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n'78.112
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 96	N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87.114
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..100	N. Y. 6s. Gold L. '91.116
Indiana 5s...........101	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 18
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.101	N. C. 6s. A. and O... 18
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.101	N.C. Sp'l Tax, class 2. 2
Illinois War Loan...101	N.C. Sp'l Tax, class 3. 2
Kentucky 6s.........101	Ohio 6s, '75..........100
Louisiana 6s......... 35	Ohio 6s, '86..........107
La. 6s, new bonds... 35	Rhode Island 6s.....104
La. 8s of 1910...... 12	South Carolina 6s... 28
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..102	S. C. Jan. & July.... 28
Mich, 6s, '83.........104	S. C. F'ding Act '66. 28
Mich. 7s, '90.........108	S. C. L'd C. '89, J.& J. 28
Missouri 6s due in'75.100½	S. C. 7s of '88........ 29
Mo. 6s due in '76....100⅞	Tennessee 6s, old... 51
Mo. 6s due in '77....100⅞	Tenn. 6s, new series. 50½
Mo. 6s due in '78....100⅞	Texas 10s of '76.....102
Mo. 6s due in '79....100¾	T. 6s, Con., 2d series. 48½
Mo. 6s due in '80....100¾	D. of C. 3 65s, '24...65¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..110	Buf. & State Line 7s.103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..107	Lake Shore Div. bds.101¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds..100	L. Shore cons. c. 1st.102
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 24¾	L. Shore cons. r. 1st.103
B. C. R. & M.1st 7s g. 38	Mar. & Cin. 1st.....104½
Chic. & Alton 1st...109	M. Cen. c. c. 7s. 1902.102½
Chic. & Alt. Income.103½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.115
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..106¾	M. Cen. Equip. bds..102½
Chic., R. I. & Pac...108½	N. J. S. 1st 7s....... 28
Cen. R.of N.J. 1st n.109½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102
C. R.of N.J. 1st Con.106½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '83....103¾
C. R.of N.J. 1st C.C.110¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102⅞
M.& St.P. 1st 8s P. D.108¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...100
M &S.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D. 92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100
M&S.P.1st 7s $ g.R.D 87	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
M. & St. P. 1st LaC D. 93⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, c.116½
M. & St. P. 1st I & D. 83	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.108
M. & St. Paul 1st C.. 78½	Harlem 1st, 7s, c.....112½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 86	Harlem 1st, 7s, r.....112⅜
Chic. & N. W. S. F.103¼	N. Missouri 1st....... 89
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.103	O. & M. cons. S. F... 96
C. & N. W.Con. Bds. 98½	O. & M. consolidated. 92
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds. 90	O. & M. 2d, cons...... 70½
C. & N.W.C.Gd.Bds. 87½	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.102½
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd..103	C. P. S. Joaquin Br. 91⅜
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 98¼	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st. 89½
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 97½	C. P. Land G. bds... 96
Win.& St.Peters 1st. 60	Union Pacific 1st....102⅜
C.,C.&I.C.1st 7s S.F.106	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.100⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.111¼	Union Pacific S. F.. 97½
Mor. & Essex 1st....114	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 91¼
Mor. & Es. Const'n.100	P.R.of Mo.1st,Car.B. 69
Mor.&E.1st,Con.G'd.104½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 75
Erie 1st, Extended..103½	Pac. R. 7s,gd. by Mo.101
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879.....100	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..106½
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.... 97	Cl. & P. Con. S. F...106
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888.... 93½	Cl. & Pitts.4th, S. F.101
Long Dock Bonds...103	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st. 48
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 84¾	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 90
Dub. & S. City 1st...100	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 51
Ind., B. & W. 1st... 28	Alton & Terre H. 1st.107
Ind., B. & W. 2d.... 6	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 72
Mich. So. 7 p. c., 1st.102¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 62
M. So. N. I.S.F. 7 p.c.108	Tol.& W.1st. St.L.D. 58½
Clev. & Tol. S. F'd..105½	Tol. & Wabash 2d... 51
C., P. & A. old bds...101¼	Tol. & W. Con. Con. 28
C., P. & A. new bds..104	Great West. 1st, '88. 82½
Buf. & Erie new bds.103¼	Quincy & T. 1st, '90. 52

And the following for City bank shares:

America........... 153	Mechanics & Trad. 140
Americ'nExchange 117	Mercantile......... 108
Chemical..........1600	Merchants'......... 121
City.............. 300	Metropolitan....... 133
Commerce.......... 120	New-York........... 132
East River........ 110	Ninth National..... 83
First National.... 200	North America...... 98
Hanover........... 90	Phenix............. 98
Import. & Traders 196	Republic........... 95½
Irving............ 130	State of New-York 111
Manhattan......... 155	Tradesmen's........ 140
Mechanics'........ 142	Union.............. 140
Mechanics' B. As. 75	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

City 6s, old	104	..
City 6s, new	108	108⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130¼	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Pref	43⅛	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	29	..
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	102	102⅛

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 63 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, actual, 14,134 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 27 bales; exports coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 574 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 25.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 260 bales; exports, coastwise, 82 bales; sales, 61 bales; stock, 3,304 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 20 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 563 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 14 bales; exports, coastwise, 102 bales; sales, 55 bales; stock, 2,867 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Spirits Turp., bbls	976
Bees-wax, pks	4	Sugar, bbls	494
Beans, bbls	170	Syrup, bbls	12
Cotton, bales	823	Oil-cake, pks	285
Copper, bbls	246	Beef, pks	50
Dried Fruit, pks	221	Pork, pks	256
Flour, bbls	16,375	Cut-meats, pks	553
Meal, bbls	200	Lard, tcs	831
Wheat, bushels	20,748	Butter, pks	2,635
Corn, bushels	18,860	Cheese, pks	11,368
Barley, bushels	380	Rice, pks	12
Grass-seed, bags	185	Starch, pks	1,400
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Spelter, pcs	1,161
Eggs, bbls	546	Pea-nuts, bags	160
Flax-seed, bags	124	Stearine, pks	100
Hides, No.	458	Tow, bales	56
Hides, bdls	759	Tallow, pks	41
Lead, pigs	1,810	Tobacco, hhds	92
Lead, bbls	320	Tobacco, pks	648
Leather, sides	5,741	Wool, bales	236
Resin, bbls	4,589	Whisky, bbls	325

ASHES—Have been very dull and quoted irregular. Pots quoted at $5@$6 from receivers and jobbers, and Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been inactive since our last within the range of from 32c.@34½c. ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for supplies, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 50@$2 75; Jersey, $4@$5; Haverstraw, $5 25@$6 25; Up-river, $5@$6; Long Island, $5@$5 25; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly dealt in, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been quoted generally firm, with a fairly active inquiry noted, mostly for Anthracite. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been generally inactive, with Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio firm, as quoted in our last, on an active inquiry. Sales 1,000 bags Rio, by the Ontario, at 20⅝c., gold; 4,500 bags do., by the Pacquette de New-York, on private terms, and 3,000 bags do., by the Svanen at Baltimore, (a resale,) at 20¼c., gold. Stock here this evening, 34,889 bags. Other kinds firm but quiet.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in generally limited request, with Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 00; Molasses do. $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Has been quite dull and has been nominal within the previous range.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been more active, in good part for export, and prices have been quoted stronger, the official figures having been advanced ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., closing quite firmly on lighter offerings, especially of the better grades, influenced, in part, by the more favorable reports from Liverpool. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 3,079 bales, (of which 917 bales were on last evening,) including 1,862 bales to spinners, 1,050 bales to shippers, and 107 bales to speculators. And subsequently sales were reported of 1,000 bales, part for export, at full market rates, with other negotiations in progress for lines....The business for forward delivery has been more animated and prices opened 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. higher, which led to more liberal offerings and a reduction in values to about last evening's quotations, closing firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,900 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 14,300 were to-day,) with 1,100 bales more at the calls, on basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14¼c.; September, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; October, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; November, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; December, 13 21-32c.; January, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; February, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; March, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; April, 14 11-16c.@14⅜c.; May, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; June, 14¾c.; July, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c. ⅌ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 823 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 465 bales, against 221 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 2,245 bales, against 1,194 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,461,643 bales, against 3,772,718 bales same time previous year....Consolidated (four days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 2,028 bales; to the Continent, 648 bales. Stock in New-York, 44,802 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 82,837 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held rather more firmly, with a good demand noted for desirable lines or shipping extras, mainly for the West Indies and South America, and a very moderate inquiry for most other descriptions....The sales since our last have been 16,700 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 50, chiefly at from $5@$5 25 for fair to good and $5 50 for fancy; inferior to good Extra State at $5 65@$6, chiefly at $5 80@$5 90; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; City Mills Extra $5 90@$7 25, chiefly at $6 65@$7 20 for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6, mainly at $5 75@$5 90; good to fancy do. $6@$6 60, mostly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, at $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 85, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,400 bbls. shipping stock, mostly City Mills and Minnesota extras, for the West Indies and South America, though in part fair to good State extras, at quoted rates.... Southern Flour has been rather more freely dealt in, and has been without important change in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 50 for Superfine; $5 65@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping extras, and $6 85@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family extras.... Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been quoted easier, on a moderate business, within the range from $4 75@$5 90 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$5 90 for Superfine. ....Corn-meal has been decidedly more active; the bulk of the dealings having been in Brandywine and low grade Western Yellow, but prices have been quoted easier, under more liberal offerings. Sales equal to 4,400 bbls. at from $3 65@$4 40 for poor to choice Yellow Western, mainly within the range of $3 70@$4 for ordinary to about good; $4 40 for Golden Ear and Prize Medal; $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered; included in the sales have been 1,400 bbls. Brandywine at $4 65@$4 75, 1,800 bbls. low grade Yellow Western within our range, and 500 bbls. Golden Ear and Prize Medal at quoted rates....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 50@$1 95 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—A further improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel has been reported in Spring Wheat, which has been offered sparingly, especially prime samples, and has been in more urgent request, in good part for shipment, owing to some extent to the decline in ocean freights, but in part also on speculative account. The demand for milling purposes has been quite moderate. Winter Wheat has been more sought after and quoted firm, with the main inquiry for prime Red and fair to prime Amber Western, on speculation. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 146,000 bushels at $1 44 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 46 bid, and up to $1 48 asked for No. 1 Duluth Spring, afloat; $1 35@$1 37½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 36 for choice No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 31@$1 34 for about fair to very good No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 31@$1 32, afloat, with strictly prime (which was very scarce) quoted at $1 34 bid and $1 36 asked; $1 28@$1 30½ for heated and soft do.; $1 27@$1 44 for ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 36 for very good, afloat; $1 45 for Amber Michigan, in store and afloat; $1 44 for very good Red do., in store, and within the previous range (nominally) for White Western....And, for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, September option, at $1 37½ ⅌ bushel....Corn has been in moderate supply and quoted 1c. a bushel higher, checking business, though a fairly active inquiry has been noted, partly on export account. The market closed dull and weak. Sales have been reported of 89,000 bushels, at 84½c.@86c. for fair to choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat, closing with 85c. reported as the best bid for prime; 81c.@84c. for ordinary to prime steamer do. do., afloat, mainly 82c.@84c. for fair to prime; 78c.@81c. for heated do., in store and afloat; 86c.@87c. for prime to choice new Yellow Western, and 87c. for White Western, (2,400 bushels)....For forward delivery, no further dealings of importance were reported, and quotations were somewhat nominal. ....Rye and Barley nominally unchanged....Barley Malt quoted dull and weak within yesterday's range; 10,000 bushels Canada East, rumored sold to-day, were marketed last evening, and included in the aggregate of sales given in our last.... Oats have been moderately active, but at a reduction of 1c. a bushel, closing steadily for old and very irregularly for new, the receipts of which (limited to car lots) have been mostly of poor quality....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels at 63c. for prime Mixed Chicago, afloat; 61½c.@62c. for do., in store, the latter for a small lot; 64c. for White State (old and new Mixed;) 60½c.@64c for new White Western, car lots; 62½c. for new Mixed do.; 51c. for very inferior new Mixed Jersey, from dock, and (nominally) 64c.@70c. for ordinary to extra choice old White Western....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration.

HIDES—Have been comparatively dull, but without remarkable alteration in values. Sales have been reported of 350 Bogota, 1,200 California Kips, 750 Wet-salted Texas, 200 Green-salted do., 221 California, and 600 City Slaughter at about former rates....Stock in first hands this morning, 297,300 Hides and 2,699 bales do., against 205,000 Hides and 1,585 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been very moderately sought after within the previous range. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 15c.@22c.; Eastern, new, 14c.@18c.; Western, new, 14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 8c.@12c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@9c.; California, 15c.@22c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moving rather moderately as a rule, on the basis of previous quotations. Export call for Lumber very light.

LEATHER—Has been quoted firm, as in our former report, with a fairly active movement in progress. Export business rather less satisfactory.

MOLASSES—Quoted nominally, as in our last, on a very dull market.

NAILS—Have been in very moderate demand on the old basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather quiet, since our last, at from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to Good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales 150 bbls. No. 1 at $2 65@$3 75; and 600 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $4@$6 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive at from $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 255 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and rather weak generally....Crude continues in limited demand on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 8⅜c. in shipping order....Refined has been inactive, with early deliveries at 11⅝c.@11¼c....Refined, in cases, at 15½c.@17½c.... ....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 10⅞c. Sales 5,000 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active for early delivery, but at a further slight decline in values. Demand mostly for export. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 850 bbls. Western Mess at $21; 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 25, and small lots of Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery the dealings have been less extensive at easier figures; sales have been made of 500 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $21; 500 bbls., September option, $20 75; 2,750 bbls., October, at $20 75@$20 90, closing at $20 75@$20 80....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City at 10¼c.@10⅜c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been in light demand on the basis of previous quotations; sales, 90 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 11¾c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at steady rates....Bacon firm and wanted; sales, 275 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c.@12¾c.; 50 bxs. do. at 12¼c., an exceptionally low rate....Lard has been in very moderate request and quoted easier in price for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 13¼c.; 50 tcs. do., off grade, at 13⅛c.; 100 tcs. new do. at 13½c.; 100 tcs. Western Kettle at 14¼c.; 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13 5-16c. from store, quoted at 13¼c. as the best bid, and 13⅜c.@13½c. asked; No. 1 City at 12¾c.@13c.; Refined, for the Continent, 14c., and do., for the West Indies, at 13¾c.... And for forward delivery sales have been made of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c.; and 4,500 tcs. October, at 13 11-16c.@13 13-16c., closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c. Also 1,000 tcs., exchanged from September to October, at a difference of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Western Steam, buyer October, quoted at 13¾c. bid, and seller the remainder of the year nominally at 12 9-16c. ⅌ ℔....Beef steady, as last quoted, but inactive....Of Beef Hams, 10 bbls. very choice new sold at $28....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as quoted in our last.

SKINS—Have been in generally slack request within our range. Guatemala Deer quoted at 55c.; Honduras, 52½c.; Central American, trimmed, 50c.; Central American, not trimmed, 40c.@45c.; Sisal 47½c.; Para, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@51c., currency, ⅌ ℔....Tampico Goat, 50c.@51c.; Matamoras, 50c.@51c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

STARCH—Has been in moderate jobbing demand, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4⅞c.@5½c.

SUGARS—Raw dull but steady; fair to good refining quoted at 7 15-16c.@8⅛c.; sales, 240 hhds. Melado at 6c....Refined firm and in rather more demand, partly for export.

SUMAC—Has been in very moderate request, with Sicily quoted at from $70 to $125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ⅌ ton.

TALLOW—Has been fairly active at full prices; good to choice quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c.; sales, 80,000 ℔.... Stearine has been in demand at 15½c.@15⅝c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs.; sales 50 tcs. prime at 15½c. ....City nominal.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 23 ⅌ gallon, on sales of 250 bbls.

WOOL—Domestic Wool has been selling very moderately on the previous basis for grades suited to the requirements of manufacturers, who have not been eager to purchase much ahead of urgent wants. Medium grades have been in most favor, in the line of Fleece Wool—the bidding for the finer qualities having been generally much under asking rates. Combing, Delaine, Pulled, and Carpet qualities have also been in pretty fair demand at the ruling figures. Texas and California produce has been rather less freely dealt in, but without further important changes in values. Foreign Wool has been moving slowly, particularly the better grades, which have been held above the views of buyers, in most instances. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 46,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece at 45c.@49c.; 2,500 ℔. unwashed West Virginia Combing at 45c; 1,200 ℔. No. 1 Domestic Pulled 15 bags Shearlings, 2 bags Black Pulled, 5 bags Lambs' Pulled, 5 bales Australian, and 5 bales Cape on private terms; 36,500 ℔. Texas at 28c.@35c.; 160 bales and 127,000 ℔. California Spring, mostly at 26c.@33c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows less activity. Rates on berth have been again quoted lower, especially for Grain and Provisions, with a moderate movement reported. Room for Cotton was in more demand. In the chartering line a restricted business has been noted, without further important changes as to rates. The inquiry for tonnage for Petroleum was less urgent. Vessels for the Deal trade were sought after to a fair extent for Provincial loading, at full figures. Tonnage for Lumber and Coal was in very moderate request.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel, with Cotton room in request and quoted at 3-16d. ⅌ ℔.; and, by steam, 64,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; 350 bales Cotton, rumored, on private terms, quoted nominally at ¼d. ⅌ ℔ as the asking rate; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.@35s.; 100 pks. Butter and 400 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 35 tons Leather at 35s.; 300 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and 120 hhds. Tobacco on private terms—quoted at 27s. 6d. asked and 25s. bid; 6,500 Staves on private terms; also a ship, 1,249 tons, with Wheat from Portland, (Oregon,) reported on private terms; eight ships and a brig, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at from 80s.@81s. 9d., and a brig, with do., from Richibucto, at 80s....For London, by sail, 800 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 20s.; 50 tons Tallow Scraps at 27s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Paraffine-wax at 30s. ⅌ ton, and 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 ℔....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Sugar at 30s., and 1,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 37s. 6d., ⅌ ton....For Bristol Channel, a ship, 708 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) at 78s. 9d....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian bark, 408 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s; 400 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ⅌ ton, and 350 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 ℔....For Irish ports, direct, a ship, 900 tons, and a brig, 156 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there) at 77s. 6d....For ports on the east coast of England, by steam, 400 pks. Provisions at equal to market rates....For Cork and orders, an American bark, 375 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ⅌ bbl., flat....For Cork, direct, a bark, 521 tons, with Deals, from Miramichi, (reported as chartered there,) at 75s....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 tcs. Beef at 9s. ⅌ tierce....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton reported at ⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 450 pks. Provisions and 600 pks. Tobacco at market rates....For Dantzic, a Norwegian bark, 476 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Cronstadt, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ⅌ ℔.; also a Russian bark, 571 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Salonica, a Norwegian brig, 248 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 31c. ⅌ case....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 249 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Refined Petroleum on private terms....For Yokohama, the last charter was (some days since,) of an American ship, 1,005 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For Point Petre, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $10, gold....For Demerara and back, an American brig, 299 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For St. Croix and back, an American schooner, about 1,700 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For St. Kitt's, two American schooners, 196 and 193 tons, hence, with a general cargo, at about 60c. ⅌ bbl....For Martinique and back, an American schooner, about 1,200 bbls. capacity, reported at $1,200, currency....For St. John, a British schooner, 180 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of about 18c. ⅌ bbl....For a Windward Island, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9 50, gold....For Boston, two schooners, with Laths, from St. John, reported at 50c. ....For Philadelphia, three schooners, with Laths, from St. John, reported at 50c., and one of them back with Coal, at $1 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, reported at $10; and three schooners, with do., from Jacksonville, at $7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Flour neglected and slow. Wheat—Demand fair; market firm and a shade higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 25½; No. 2 do., $1 15¾, spot; nominally $1 16½, seller August; $1 15¾, seller September; $1 16, seller October; No. 3 do., $1 08½; rejected, $1@$1 01. Corn quiet, weak, and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 67c.@67¼c., spot; nominally 67c., seller August; 67¼c. bid, seller September; 68¼c. bid, seller October; 62½c. bid, seller all the year; rejected, 65½c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm and higher; No. 2, 40½c.@40¾c., spot or seller August; 36½c. bid, seller September; ¼c.@⅛c. better, seller October; rejected, 34½c. Barley quiet but firm; options 1c.@3c. higher; $1 05¾, seller September; $1 04, seller October. Rye quiet but firm at 78c., seller September; nominally 83c., seller August. Pork—Demand active; a shade higher; $20 65@$20 75, spot; $20 70@$20 72½, seller September; $20 85@$20 87½, seller October. Lard inactive at $13 17½@$13 20 for Winter; $13 17½, seller September; $13 30@$13 35, seller October. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 95,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 85,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 89,200 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 71,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the call of the board—Wheat firm at $1 15¾@$1 15⅞, October. Corn firm and a shade higher, at 67⅜c., September; 68⅞c., October. Oats firm at 40½c.@40⅝c., August; 36½c.@36¾c., September. Pork dull and lower, at $20 70, September; $20 80, October. Lard higher, at $13 20, September; $13 37½, October.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Petroleum quiet at 10⅞c. for Refined, 8½c. for Crude, in bbls., and 5¼c. in bulk. Timothy-seed—Old sells at $2 87½@$3; new, $3 40. Clover-seed held at 14c. for prime Western. Flax-seed, $1 70. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 600 bbls., including Superfine, at $5; Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $6 25@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $6 50@$7 50; high grades, $7 75@$7 85; Rye Flour is worth $5 75. Wheat firmer and fairly active; Red, $1 45@$1 48 for old; Amber, $1 45@$1 50. Rye, 95c. for Pennsylvania. Corn scarce and wanted; sales of Yellow at 84c.@85c.; Mixed, 83c.@84c.; Damaged, 80c.@82c. Oats dull; White quoted at 70c.@72c. for old and 53c.@56c. for new. Provisions steady; sales Mess Pork at $21 50@$22. Lard held at 13¾c.@14⅛c. Whisky steady at $1 24. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County extras, 30c.@32c; do. do. firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western extras not quoted; do. firsts, 22c.@25c.; Rolls, extras, 24c.@25c.; do., firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese quiet; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c. do. prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 22c.@23c.; Western, 21c.@22c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 7,300 bbls.; Wheat, 121,000 bushels; Corn, 51,500 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to tide-water—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Barley Malt, 11,000 bushels. To interior points—Wheat, 32,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c. Flour quiet; 800 bbls. sold at unchanged rates. Wheat neglected and entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c. Oats inactive; a cargo of Mixed old and new Western offered; no price named. Rye and Barley—none here. Seeds quiet; sales at $2 85@$3 for Timothy. Pork unsettled; asking $23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominal; sales at $1 21½.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—Flour quiet, weak, and irregular; too unsettled to give quotations. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50, cash and August; $1 49¾@$1 50, September; $1 51½, seller October; No. 3 do., $1 36½. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@67c., cash; 67½, September. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 38½c., cash and August; 36¾c.@37c., September. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork easier; small lots, $21 75, part delivered. Lard—No transactions; nominally 13c. for Summer. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon easier; some sales lower; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1 21. Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,790 head Cattle.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 20@$1 30. Corn quiet and weak at 78c.@83c. Oats quiet and weak at 45c. Rye, 90c.@$1. Pork nominally $22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14¼c. Lard, 14¾c. Whisky, $1 19. Bagging quiet but firm at 14c.@14½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—Sugar—Demand good at full prices; good common, 8½c.@8¾c.; fair to fully fair, 9c.@9¾c.; prime to choice, 10c.@10½c. Molasses dull; common to choice, 40c.@70c. Flour dull; only a limited order trade; Double Extra, $5 75; treble, $6 87½; choice and Family, $7 25@$8 25. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 50. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats scarce and firm; choice New Western, 45c.@50c.; Texas, 55c.@56c.; old Western, 64c. Bran dull at $1 10. Hay dull; new, $25. Pork dull; quoted $22 75. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 9½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15¼c. Coffee—Demand active; ordinary to primo, 18¼c.@20¼c. Exchange—New-York, Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, Commercial, $5 49@$5 50. Gold, 113⅛.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—Southern firm; Western quiet and easier; sales, Southern White, 90c.; do. Yellow, 84c.@85c.; Western Mixed, 82¾c., spot; 84c., last half September. Oats dull; Southern, new, 48c.@56c.; Western White, new, 56c.; Western Mixed, new, 52c. Rye steady at 90c.@96c. Hay—Old scarce and firm; New-York State and Timothy, $27@$30; new in fair demand; Timothy, $23@$26. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12½c., loose; packed, 9½c.@12⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard steady; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong, buoyant, and higher; Rio cargoes, 18c.@20½c.; Jobbing at 18½c.@21¾c. Whisky dull at $1 24.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Flour steady with a fair demand. Wheat—Demand fair, and prices have advanced 2c.@3c., closing quiet; No. 3 White Wabash, new, $1 33; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; new, $1 37; extra do., $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 43; new, $1 37½; seller, September, $1 42½; October, $1 43½; No. 2 do., new, $1 25½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 48; No. 2 do., new, $1 37½; Rejected, $1 08. Corn—Demand fair, and prices have advanced 1c.@2c., closing dull; High Mixed, 76c., cash, August and September; 68⅞c., October; Damaged, 62½c. Oats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 1 new, 46c.; No. 2 do., 44½c.; seller, October, 43c.; White, 46½c.@47c.; Michigan, new, 44½c.; Rejected, 37c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 12,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—Flour neglected, quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 19; seller August, $1 18¾; seller September, $1 16¼. Corn steady and firm; No. 2, 67½c.@67¾c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, 38½c. Rye easier but not quotably lower; No. 1, 80c.@81c. Barley—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 Spring, $1 09@$1 10 cash. Freights—To Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 5¼c. Provisions quiet and unchanged; Mess Pork, $20 75. Lard—Prime, steam, 13¼c.@13½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet; sales at $5 25@$5 75 for Western Superfine; $6@$6 50 for common Extras; $6 50@$8 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $7@$8 for Winter Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $7 25@$9 for Illinois; $7 25@$9 50 for St. Louis; $7 50@$9 50 for fancy Minnesota. Southern Flour dull; transactions quite limited at $6@$9 50 for common Extras and choice Family. Corn quiet, but prices firm; sales at 87c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats dull at 60c.@70c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour, 4,879 bbls.; Corn, 21,290 bushels; Oats, 12,936 bushels; Shorts, 1,660 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,200 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of extra White Michigan at $1 58; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 43. Corn steady; sales at 80c. Corn-meal—$34 for Bolted, $33 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—751,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—867,000 feet of Lumber. Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,530,000 bushels of Wheat, 850,000 bushels Corn, and 48,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat steady with a fair demand; Extra Old, $1 44½; New held $1 43; No. 1 White Michigan, Old, $1 42; New, $1 34; No. 2 do., New, $1 29; No. 1 Amber, Old, $1 35; New, $1 33½. Corn quiet but steady; No. 1 Mixed held at 75c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 42½c.; White Western Michigan, 45c. Barley steady and unchanged. Mess Pork, $22 50. Lard nominally unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—26,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn steady, with a moderate demand. Oats dull, unsettled. Barley steady; best grades firm. Rye firm; No. 2, 88c. Pork quiet at $21. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. Bacon scarce and firm. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; receipts, 2,000 head; sales, common, $6 75@$7; light, $7 50@$7 65; good light and butchers', $7 80@$8. Butter quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and firm at $1 19.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Wool—For domestic Wool there is a fair demand, but the only grades that are sought after are medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine selections. There is some inquiry for fine Fleeces, but the views of manufacturers are fixed on such low figures that sellers prefer to hold; X and XX Fleeces could not be sold for over 45c.@46c. for Ohio and Pennsylvania, while holders very generally ask 46c.@47c.; medium Fleeces range from 47c.@48c. for average lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and 49c.@50c. for selections; Michigan Fleeces range from 43c.@46c. for fine and medium, and unwashed Fleeces from 30c.@37c., as to quality; Combing and Delaine Fleeces are in demand at 50c.@55c. for Delaine, and 57c.@60c. for Combing; unwashed Combing and Delaine, 40c.@49c., but anything that sells over 45c. must be a very choice selection; California Spring has been in fair demand at 22c.@36c., as to quality.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; for the account, 94¾. Erie Railway Shares, 13⅞. American Securities quiet and steady.

3 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 13-16.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 17½c.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅞; do. Preferred, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is hardening; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive firm; sales of Middling Uplands, deliverable August, Low Middling clause, at 7⅛d.; do., deliverable September, do., at 7⅛d.; do., deliverable September and October, do., at 7⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, deliverable October and November, Low Middling clause, at 7 3-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, at 7 3-16d. Lard, 60s.@61s. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,300 bales were American.

LONDON, Aug. 25—3 P. M.—Sugar—On spot, 23s. 6d.@24s.; do., afloat, 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d., for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

Evening.—Linseed Cake, £10 15s.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Spanish Gold, 232@233. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days' Currency, 113@115 premium; 60 days' Gold, 136@138 premium; Short Sight, do., 140@142 premium; on London, 171@173 premium; on Paris, 138@140 premium. Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16@16½ reals ⅌ arroba.

GLASS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that, taken in connection with the glass exhibited in Japan, and said to be over 1,000 years old, an article by M. De Foville in the *Economiste Française* may be read with interest. That gentleman says that France long remained indebted to Italian art in the matter of glass, although in the sixth century drinking glasses were manufactured at Paris and Quiquengrogue. But in 1342 we find a Dauphin paying for a little glass service for his daughter Diana the price of an ox. Some of the most curious windows in the Gothic cathedrals date from the thirteenth, twelfth, and even eleventh century, but it was only under Louis XIV. that France appropriated the secret of those exquisite productions which Venice sold her for their weight in gold. There are now in France 175 glass manufactories, without counting seven manufactories of looking-glasses. Every year on an average 125,000,000 bottles are made, and 50,000,000 of these, filled with good wine, find their way abroad, together with about 20,000,000 empty bottles. Forty years ago 100 bottles cost about thirty francs; now they cost half that price. According to M. De Foville, the invention of glass deserves to rank with printing and steam as an agent of civilization and refinement, for it rendered indoor life possible. There are proofs, he says, that glass existed in the early days of Christianity, but it was an exceptional luxury which did not survive the fall of the Roman Empire. The window pane reappeared at a later period in the churches under the form of small lozenges of equivocal transparency. At the castle of the Duke of Northumberland, in 1567, says the writer, there were a few glass windows, which used to be put in when his grace was at home; and not a century ago there existed in France a corporation of "Châssissiers," whose profession was to put in windows of oiled paper. It was only in 1710 that glass panes in wooden frames were used.

THE CONNECTICUT TOBACCO CROP.

The Hartford *Times* of Saturday, 21st inst., says: "Owing to the continued and regular alternations of copious rains and hot sun, since the third week of July, and especially during the last twenty days, the growth of the tobacco in this, the best section of the tobacco-growing region of the Connecticut Valley, has really been something remarkable. Previous to the third week of July the crop was generally rather backward; in particular fields, unusually so. Now, the tobacco is in remarkably fine condition, and we have never seen it looking better. A few growers in East Hartford and neighboring places have already begun cutting it. Some began as early as the middle of August. But the great bulk of the crop will not be cut before about the 10th of September, or later. It is a large crop this year. We judge that in South Windsor, Suffield, Windsor, East Hartford, and Glastonbury, the area planted to tobacco will exceed that of last year. It is too soon to pronounce positively upon the quality; but the indications are that the crop of 1875 will be a very good one also in that respect."

A YOUTHFUL AID.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Ledger* says: "Gov. Leslie has signalized the expiring days of his administration of public affairs of State by the grand discovery of a new use to which boy babies may be put, and, under the broad seal of the great State of Kentucky, the Governor has commemorated his grand discovery by appointing and commissioning Edmond Travis Duff, aged six months, as Aid de Camp to the Governor, with the rank, title, and emoluments of a Colonel. Let all the people of Kentucky rejoice that Gov. Leslie's grand discovery that boy babies six months old could render military aid to his Excellency was not made in the early part of his administration. If that grand governmental exploit had been made by some Governor of the seceding States during the war, there is no telling but what the South might have gained its independence."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOULOTTE, (English Comic Opera.)—Miss Julia Mathews, Miss Rose Temple, Messrs. Forrester, Macdermitt, Collier.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BIG BONANZA—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Ringgold, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Sargent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE—(Comic Opera)—Miss Clara Fisher, Mr. Woodfield.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States.—

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.... 2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum)....$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum)....12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum)....22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum)....30 00
AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty; one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year.... 5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free.)..... 25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Some of the Ohio Democrats have advanced to a new stand-point. Their principles are contained in a document which is being widely circulated for signature among Democratic clubs. Of course, like their candidates on the State ticket, they want unlimited inflation, and the suppression of a "bond-holding aristocracy." They also "demand, as a laboring class, to be recognized by the Government as wanting a common prosperity"—meaning, we suppose, that Government must "do something" for them. They are decidedly opposed to cheap labor. The speeches of ALLEN and CARY are evidently producing their natural effect, and a party of Communists is already springing up which may yet be an element of much trouble in American politics.

A sort of mass-meeting which its promoters desire to be known as a convention was held at Detroit yesterday. The object of the gathering was to promulgate the virtues of an inconvertible paper currency and to indorse Judge KELLEY'S panacea for all financial evils—the inter-convertible bond system. One speaker made the striking assertion that it was a fundamental maxim of political economy that money should be made of a material destitute of value, and capped that statement by another to the effect that as uniformity of value was an essential requisite of the dollar, it ought not be based upon a material like gold, whose quotations change every day. It is bad enough to find ignorant blatherskites like this ventilating their views on public questions of the foremost importance, but it is a much more melancholy fact that some 1,200 people should be induced to listen to them.

What has become of Police Commissioner SMITH since his recent demonstration in the Police Board and his windy talk to the reporters about his programme of reform? Has he done any active service lately in the direction of repressing crime or shutting up disorderly houses? It surely cannot be that he is the man who is responsible for postponing from day to day the trials of delinquent policemen. That business is certainly under his charge, and he ought to take the interviewers into his confidence as to the causes which prevent these trials from being promptly brought to an issue. On the whole, there seems some ground for the suspicion that Commissioner SMITH is less anxious to make the Police force thoroughly efficient than to assist Tammany Hall to gain possession of it, with a view of manipulating the forthcoming elections.

It appears that there are at least eight persons in the Tombs at this moment awaiting their trial for murder. Gov. TILDEN cannot very well do anything for them at present, but if they are convicted it will be a fine opportunity for the exercise of that pardoning power which he is determined shall not grow rusty in his hands. One of the accused persons is JOHN SCANNEL, who shot a man named DONAHOE nearly three years ago. Some of our readers may remember the affair. SCANNEL did his work effectually, for he fired five shots into the murdered man. The jury disagreed on his first trial, but the District Attorney will try to get justice next month. It seems quite time that something was done about it.

There was another burglary in the City yesterday, but this time the burglars got the worst of it. The occupant of the house which they entered grappled with one of the robbers, and gave him a taste of an Indian club. He seems to have hit the thief rather hard, but we hope nobody will think any the worse of him on that account. A few examples of this kind will do more to strike terror into the gangs which are now ravaging the City than all the Police force put together. Every man's house is his castle, and he cannot be blamed for defending it to the best of his ability. In this particular instance, the burglar was carried away on a stretcher. That was a "clue" which the Police will certainly be able to make something out of.

Details of the assassination of the President of Ecuador show that that crime was one of unusual cowardice and atrocity, even for Spanish America, which is saying a great deal. Señor MORENO was a strong ultramontane, and had exercised a powerful influence in the politico-religious affairs of Ecuador. Under his manipulation, indeed, the Republic had practically become a theocracy. His death at the hands of a party of assassins is naturally supposed to be the first outburst of a long-suppressed hostility to the policy of the dominant party in the State. There are, however, rumors of a revolution slumbering under the dead calm that followed the death of MORENO. Revolutions are so common in South America, that we should consider one inevitable at this juncture. But, at last accounts, the constitutional President *ad interim*, who is the Governor of the Province of Guayaquil, had been unmolested in the office to which he succeeded.

GOV. TILDEN AS A WAITER UPON PROVIDENCE.

It was clear to everybody that the sweeping victory of the Tammany Ring in the Fall of 1870 left the City and the State at their mercy. Many respectable men, who ought to have known better, openly expressed their satisfaction at that result. They reasoned in this way: "The Ring have grown rich out of the spoils of the public Treasury, but now they are probably satisfied. They show a desire to conciliate the respectable sentiment of the City; let us give them a chance of proving their professions to be genuine. The strong government of a few knaves is at least preferable to the weak rule of a multitude of such. Better submit to the leeches that are gorged than open our veins to a fresh cluster of hungry ones." So the twin despotism of Tammany and Erie became settled upon the City with such promise of perpetuity as made people think that THE TIMES had lost its senses in trying to shake the power which owned the courts, the Legislature, and the public press, and which already felt the Presidency within its grasp.

Of the persons who thought that the era of wholesale plunder was over, SAMUEL J. TILDEN certainly was not one. He knew too well how much it cost to run the Tammany election machine, to secure the return of obedient Assemblymen and Senators, and to purchase their fidelity after they were returned. He knew that Tammany had to divide its spoils with loafing laborers and sinecure clerks, as well as with heads of departments and high State officials. He knew how transparent a humbug was the Astor-Taylor-Roberts whitewashing report, and he must have smiled at the earnestness with which poor PETER COOPER did the work of a parcel of thieves during the legislative session of 1871. But Mr. TILDEN never thought of deserting his disreputable associates for all that. His speech against the Charter of 1870 had so thoroughly exhausted this "Model Reformer" that he could find neither time nor energy to protest against the series of swindling laws under which the fruits of that instrument were gathered in. He says that he protested against "the revolution in the school system in the Winter of 1871;" why did he confine his opposition to that measure when far more dangerous and costly enactments were being rushed through alongside of it? Neither the impudent fraud of the two per cent. tax levy, nor the consolidated debt act, which enabled the Ring to keep that fraud from being detected by paying for current expenses out of the issue of bonds, met with a word of protest from the man who knew as well as their authors what kind of uses these measures were intended to serve.

The "revolution in the school system" was a merely subordinate part of the infamous series of charter amendments which established the *Transcript* and Corporation advertising swindle, which continued the official term of CONNOLLY for another five years, made the Corporation Counsel absolutely dependent on the Ring, intrenched HALL, SWEENY, TWEED, and CONNOLLY as a Board of Apportionment, with supreme control of the City expenditures, and extended the term of office of a dummy Board of Aldermen. If Mr. TILDEN thought it a duty to make a speech against the beginnings of Ring usurpation in 1870, why did he allow the maturing of the plot to pass unnoticed? If an appointive Board of Education was a proper subject for protest, why not the far more corrupt and reckless usurpations which preceded and followed it? Mr. TILDEN had better have held his tongue altogether than have helped to delude the public into supposing that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee found nothing in all the infamous series of the laws of 1871 worthy of remonstrance save the abolition of elective School Inspectors. During that Winter he did the work of TWEED and SWEENY just as effectually as he had done by appearing at the Rochester Convention and finding nothing better to talk about than Prince BISMARCK and the dangers of centralization.

As early as March, 1871, THE TIMES made the following statement in regard to the warfare against the Ring. "We shall soon reach that stage of the fight at which everybody will see that it is going to end in victory—and then, of course, there will be plenty to claim the credit of having brought to pass the result which many have assured us could never be accomplished. We have had to do the rough work and what remains is tolerably simple." At that stage of the battle, the least reflective of newspaper readers would have laughed outright had Mr. TILDEN been mentioned as among those who were likely to claim the credit of breaking up the Ring. We had succeeded by that time in awakening a strong feeling of public indignation against the men who were engaged in perfecting at Albany the laws which placed at their mercy the lives and property of the people of this City. With the close of that session, popular Government in New-York came to an end, so far as it was possible to terminate it by legislation. But at the Cooper Institute meeting of April 6, 1871, there was registered so emphatic a popular protest against the plans of the conspirators as to convince them, for the first time, that the foundations of their power were being shaken. Life-long Democrats took a prominent part in that meeting, and warmly indorsed the sentiment of the leading Republican speaker, that "it will no longer be a pride, but a shame and disgrace, to be a New-Yorker, if New-Yorkers cannot lift themselves out of the infamy into which they have sunk." Among these Democrats, SAMUEL J. TILDEN was conspicuous by his absence. He was invited to come, but refused, and his absence was triumphantly pointed to by the organs of the Ring as a proof that the new movement had nothing in it. He was probably too much engaged in calculating how many years it would take the country to become a centralized despotism to find time to array himself openly against the thieving oligarchy which had organized itself before his eyes. He had not yet lost faith in the ability of the Democratic Party to march to victory in 1872 with such a load as TWEED, SWEENY, HOFFMAN, BARNARD, CARDOZO, and FISK, Jr. And so he worked placidly in the traces while these worthies held the reins, leaving it to more honest and more courageous men to bear the brunt of the battle for reform.

A NOTE OF EXPLANATION.

A few days ago the following made its appearance in that strange rag-bag, the "editorial" page of the New-York *Tribune:*

"To stand by one's friends is naturally enough considered a virtue among thieves. It is not difficult to understand that among the members, say of a Tweed Ring, a Canal Ring, or an Indian Ring, it would be a virtue more highly prized than any other. But it is not a comfort to think that it is *the* essential virtue demanded of successful politicians. * * * When some one said TWEED was a thief, the unhung scoundrels and the silly-pated fools whom he numbered in his following said all at once, as if that answered everything, 'Oh, well, he sticks to his friends.'"

This is not quite an accurate description of what happened. When "some one"—to wit, THE TIMES—called TWEED a thief, it was the *Tribune* which declared that he was faithful to his friends, and loudly called upon TWEED and SWEENY to bring actions for libel against us. It was the person who has since been put in a sort of nominal charge of the New-York *Tribune* who did this. And now he describes the men who used this language as "unhung scoundrels" and "silly-pated fools." This is fouling one's own nest with a vengeance. Why should the nominal editor of the *Tribune* clap these ugly labels on his own back? One might have thought that it was sufficiently badly marked already.

We have on several occasions quoted the article in the *Tribune* which implored TWEED and SWEENY to prosecute us. It appeared on the very day after an article was published in these columns with the title of "Two Thieves." Obviously, then, this must be the very case now referred to by the *Tribune*. Can a man so completely forget his own sayings and writings? Or shall we be told that the article calling upon TWEED & Co. to prosecute THE TIMES was written by HORACE GREELEY?

"Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and OAKEY HALL are now the rulers of our City. They are expensive but capable, and we could afford to pay them $1,000,000 each if they would accept that sum in full and faithfully labor to protect us from other robbers." That also is an extract from another editorial in the *Tribune* of the same period. Is the present course of that journal inconsistent with it? Not at all. It is now working for TILDEN and Tammany, just as it worked formerly for TWEED and Tammany. Last Autumn, TILDEN or the Democratic State Committee paid it $50,000 for its "support." This is a fact, capable of proof. This year, Mr. GREELEY'S successor hopes to make at least as much before the elections are over. One great secret of TWEED'S power was the hold he obtained over the press. TILDEN, who worked so long with TWEED, is not likely to forget that lesson.

A SUCCESSFUL FORCE.

The efficiency of the Metropolitan burglar has long been a matter of just pride to the New-Yorker. Of most of our Municipal departments we have had good reason to be ashamed. Corruption and inefficiency have invaded them, one after another, until we have been forced to confess that we are wretchedly robbed and misgoverned by the men whom we put in office. Our burglars, however, have offered a sharp contrast to our Aldermen, our Justices, and our various boards. They have shown themselves prompt, skillful, and fearless. Night after night have they entered strange houses and threaded their way through unlit halls, and into dark rooms where angular furniture was ready to fly suddenly at their legs, and after bruising them to throw itself with loud crashes upon the floor for the purpose of arousing the neighborhood. With patient industry the hard-working burglar has hunted for the elusive feminine pocket, or worked out by pure intellectual vigor subtle theories as to the location of hidden spoons. Moreover, the burglar has, with a wonderful degree of success, counteracted the nefarious scheme of the Police. The latter have tried in vain to interfere with the burglar while in the discharge of his duty, or to wreak upon him the hatred which the dangerous classes have for the honest and the industrious. The brave burglar has effectually protected both himself and our houses from the Police, and his mere presence in the back room of a City house has usually been sufficient to keep policemen at least two blocks away. In whatever light we may regard the burglar—whether as a man of exceptional bravery and skill in his profession, or as the determined opponent of the Police, we can honestly concede his eminent efficiency.

The breath of popular applause is so proverbially fickle that it is quite possible that the recent failures made by the burglars who visited the houses of Dr. HAMMOND and Mr. GOTTSBERGER may induce thoughtless persons to cry out that our whole burglar system is corrupt and inefficient. But a moment's reflection will show the injustice of such a course. There is no doubt that Dr. HAMMOND'S burglars would have done their duty had not the former resisted them in a manner which they had no reason to expect. It is very easy to sneer at the burglar who fails to follow up his clue to the plate-closet merely because fire is opened upon him with a revolver, but there are few, even of our most eminent and energetic citizens, who would have succeeded any better in the circumstances than did Dr. HAMMOND'S burglars. As to the failure of the burglars in the Gottsberger case, it must be remembered that a heavy Indian club, when dropped suddenly upon the head, is very confusing to the mind. Persons who have gone through with the exhilarating, finger-smashing process known as the Indian club exercise know the power and viciousness of that implement; and to expect a burglar to accomplish anything of consequence after an Indian club has unexpectedly broken his skull is as unreasonable as it is unjust.

The burglar is but human after all, and, like the rest of us, is fallible. Why, then, should we indiscriminately denounce the whole burglar force as inefficient merely because one or two failures have been made in circumstances that are certainly exceptional? No thinking man will lightly cast aspersions upon so tried a body of men, or join in the rash assertion that a legislative committee is needed to investigate the character of the burglars. To appoint such a commission would be to put the burglars at once on a level with the Police. Are we ready to say that they deserve it? Shall we permit two failures, conspicuous though they may be, to wipe out the memory of years of diligent, faithful, and successful burglary?

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Cases which, under existing laws, seem to show that the relations between married people may become much more complicated than the law-makers ever anticipated, are multiplying upon us. It is not necessary to recall all the circumstances of the shooting of ANTHONY F. O'NEIL in Judge SUTHERLAND'S office in Pine street by JAMES E. KING, three years ago. It will be remembered that Mrs. KING was suing for a divorce from her husband at the time, and that JAMES KING in a fit of frenzy shot down the man who, as he believed, had been the disturber of his domestic peace. KING was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life in Sing Sing, and of course the proceedings for divorce ceased. Since then, Mrs. KING'S father, who was a Honolulu merchant, has died, and by his will his daughter was to receive $500 a year as long as she remained KING'S wife, but in the event of her becoming a widow, then the whole of the property, amounting it is said to some ten thousand dollars, was to revert to her. In the twentieth section of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, No. 700, it is provided that a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment in a State prison for life is to be thereafter deemed civilly dead. Under this law Mrs. KING claims to be a widow, and in the Probate Court at San Francisco, where there is a similar law, Judge MYRICK has allowed her claim, and pronounced in favor of her receiving distribution of the estate under her father's will.

We are not questioning the legality of this decision, though whether it fulfills the wishes of the testator is another question; but it gives rise to several suggestions. There are only a few special cases in which conviction involves the forfeiture of property. Let us suppose the case of a married man who owns property and is sentenced to imprisonment for life for some offense. If Judge MYRICK'S decision be good law here, that man's wife may marry again immediately after the sentence, and it is easy to suppose circumstances under which many knotty questions might then arise about the property. Further, let us suppose that after the lapse of a year or two it is found that the man has been convicted upon insufficient evidence, and that he is now proved to have been absolutely innocent of the crime for which he has suffered. He is released from jail—not pardoned, for a man cannot be pardoned for an offense he has not committed—and he finds his wife with another husband, and his property gone with her. It is easy to contemplate other similar complications which might arise under the existing law, but these will suffice. If, therefore, civil death, as stated in the statute, is to be so complete as to imply the instant release of the prisoner's wife from her marriage vows, it must be evident that there should be some security that the sentence will be fully carried out. It is difficult to conceive of the certain impossibility of the prisoner's release at some time; but as an additional precaution, which common justice seems to demand, especially in the interests of children, it would, we think, be better not to allow the wife of such a convict to marry again, or to enjoy the privileges of widowhood, until the lapse of a certain number of years after the sentence has been pronounced. This, it may be said, would be punishing an innocent woman for the offense of her husband. But innocent women, and sometimes innocent children, suffer whenever a husband is punished, and the law does not consider them. The interests of society demand some such provision.

Another case which bears out the proposition with which we started is at the present time occupying the attention of one of the English courts. It is a trial for bigamy. The prisoner married in 1850, and after six months deserted his wife. At the end of six years he married a second time. Two years after that his first wife, not hearing anything of her husband, also married again. A few months ago the first wife and her first husband met, whether accidentally or not is not recorded, and agreeing to settle off old differences, and to forget all that had passed in the meanwhile, they went off to church and once more renewed their marriage obligations. Before divorce was made easy examples of this sort were not nearly as numerous as they have since become, and if the ingenuity of people who are fond of marrying goes on developing at the present rate, lawyers will be as much perplexed about the meaning that should be applied to the words marriage, bigamy, and divorce as they are at variance now over the definition of lunacy.

TAXING THE DEAD.

The Board of Health of the Township of Newton, Long Island, were never remarkable for the efficient performance of the duties connected with their department. They have not been overactive in the suppression of nuisances injurious to the public health, and the only thing which can be safely said of them is that each member of the board regularly draws his salary as it becomes due. The board is composed, we believe, of five members, each of whom receives a salary of about two thousand dollars a year—quite a respectable sum for the duties rendered. But they are not satisfied. They place a higher value on their services, and as there was no likelihood of obtaining in a legitimate manner, an increase to their salaries, Justice SLOCUM, a prominent member of their body, has hit upon a plan which, while imposing but a slight burden on the tax-payers, will, if carried out, give about twenty thousand dollars a year to be divided among the health officers.

For some time past small-pox has been prevalent in a portion of the township, and a committee of the Board of Health, having investigated the matter, came to the conclusion that the disease was propagated by the interment in the Methodist cemetery of bodies of persons who had died of the disease in this City. The committee reported the facts to the board last week, and Justice SLOCUM at once devised a plan for stopping the interment of small-pox cases, and of increasing the emoluments of the health officers three-fold. He offered a resolution that on and after the first of September next no interment shall be allowed to take place in any cemetery within the limits of the township, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from a member of the Board of Health, "who shall be entitled to charge and receive therefor the sum of fifty cents for each permit so granted." The Justice, however, saw that this resolution would only apply to actual interments in cemeteries within the township, and as a large number of funerals pass through the town on their way to cemeteries other than those in Newton, he offered a second resolution providing that "no dead body of any human being shall be allowed to pass through or out of the township" without a permit obtained in the same manner and on the same terms as are described in the first resolution.

Now, as it is estimated that no fewer than 40,000 funerals pass through Newton annually, these resolutions, if adopted and enforced, will put $20,000 a year into the pockets of the health officers, but how this action will diminish the interment of small-pox cases does not appear. The ostensible object of the appointment of the committee was to devise some means to prevent the spread of small-pox; so far, the action of the Board of Health was worthy of approval, but the imposition of a tax on dead bodies on the pretext of lessening the interments of persons who die of contagious diseases, is too flagrant an imposition to pass unnoticed. If the proceeds of the tax were to be devoted to lessening local taxation, it would, although still objectionable, at least show that no personal motives influenced the action of the health officers.

Mr. Justice SLOCUM, not satisfied with his proposition to tax the funerals, also proposes to tax the town ten cents for each permit granted, which sum is intended for the health officer who shall register the permits. This would be equivalent to a tax of $4,000 per annum, and the tax-payers are consequently dissatisfied with the proposition. The course proposed to be adopted by the Board of Health is held to be perfectly illegal, and should the proposed resolutions be adopted at the next, or any future, meeting of the board, steps will, in all probability, be taken to test their validity in a court of law. Valid or invalid, the tax proposed to be imposed by the Newton Solons is against public policy and an outrage on public decency, and should not for a moment be tolerated in a civilized community.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The production of the spectacle of "Around the World in Eighty Days" at the Academy of Music will take place on Saturday night instead of to-night, as announced.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Maurice Grau, with the numerous and efficient opera bouffe troupe to appear in "Madame L'Archiduc" at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday week, arrived from Europe yesterday morning, aboard the Ville de Paris.

THE PARDONING POWER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While you are discussing the indiscreet use of the pardoning power by our State Executive, will you allow the writer to suggest an efficient remedy, which is this: Let our fundamental law be so far changed as to take away from the Governor, personally, the power to pardon convicts or to commute their sentences. Instead, let a Court or Commission of Pardons be substituted, to consist of the Acting Governor and Attorney General of the State, together with one or more of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, to be named by the Governor, and the above State officials and such Judge or Judges to constitute, for the occasion, the Court of Pardons. Then let it be required that the record of conviction, with the evidence on the trial, together with any other evidence or representations which the sitting Court of Pardons may see fit to admit or call for, shall be laid before, and considered by, such court in every case brought before it. And let it be further required that an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members of such court sitting in the specific case, shall be requisite to procure a pardon or commutation of sentence. A court or commission of this kind would cost the State nothing additional, unless possibly the mileage and personal expenses of the Court of Appeals Judge or Judges so called in, and would amply protect the public against hasty or ill-advised pardons and commutations. In fact, we cannot rationally hope for thorough efficiency in our Police Department so long as there exists a feeling, as natural as it is but too well grounded, that the best intended and most earnest efforts of the force to ferret out and bring to justice notorious offenders, are always liable to be rendered nugatory by ill-advised Executive clemency. LEX.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875.

THE BRAZILIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Wednesday editorially says: "On Saturday next the United States and Brazilian mails, following the inevitable tendency of commerce, will be transferred from the steam-ship lines of New-York to those of Baltimore. This step is taken to save an annual subsidy of $150,000 now paid for the service to the New-York line, a like service being performed from this port for the sea-postage alone, but the transfer has a commercial importance which should not be overlooked. The mail steamers are undoubtedly a great help to the city to and from which they ply, not only for the attention they draw to it as a centre, but because both trade and travel are very apt to seek the same routes as those traversed by the mails. The transfer will strengthen the hold which Baltimore has already obtained in the commerce of Brazil, amounting in the coffee trade to almost a monopoly, and will do much to attract hither the trade of the other South American ports. There is no reason why this port should not obtain commercial supremacy in South America and hold it against all rivals."

NEGRO EDUCATION.

THE CONVENTION AT RICHMOND—VIEWS OF PROMINENT COLORED MEN—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875.

The Colored Educational Convention met again this morning, at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. A. Binga, of Manchester. J. W. Cromwell, of Portsmouth, Va., from the Committee on the Permanent Organization of a Colored State Educational Society, reported a constitution for a society, to be called the Virginia Educational and Historical Association, which was adopted. The objects of this association are declared to be to promote the cause of education, to aid in the higher education of meritorious youths by sending them to academies and colleges, to diffuse mechanical and scientific information among the working classes and the gathering and preservation of statistics relating to the condition and progress of the colored race in Virginia. The officers and members of the Virginia Educational and Literary Association were declared members of the new society, and a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the first year.

A resolution was offered and adopted instructing the Committee on Business to report what legislation is necessary, if any, to secure the colored youth of this State efficient, thorough, and comprehensive normal schools and higher academic instruction.

Mr. J. W. Cromwell then addressed the convention ably on the difficulties of the colored youth in obtaining an education in the Virginias. Notwithstanding the fact that the orator was indebted directly to the Richmond correspondence of THE TIMES for much of his matter, and notwithstanding, further, that this correspondence has dealt kindly and fairly with the Virginia negroes, he took occasion to speak flippantly of one or two statements in that correspondence.

According to his calculation only about three out of every eighteen of the colored school population of the State attended the public free schools last year. Only 52,000 were enrolled out of 177,000, and only something over 28,000 were in regular attendance. The State, he said, should provide accommodation for the whole school population, and enforce attendance. Besides, the schools already furnished were not kept open half the year, and the teachers were untrained and inefficient. Even Superintendent Ruffner declared that the State had not done its duty, and that means should be provided at once for opening over 1,000 new free schools—a large proportion of them for colored children. But if the State and her tax-payers are too poor to extend the system fully, then the matter becomes a national affair and it is the duty and interest of the United States Government to educate the rising generation so that they may make good and intelligent citizens instead of bad and ignorant ones, who only knew the laws when they were arrested for violating them. He complained, however, that in a recent donation of public lands to Virginia, for educational purposes, only one-third of the proceeds had been given by the Legislature to the colored people, while, according to population, they were entitled to two-fifths. If the negroes of Virginia be allowed to grow up uneducated, the State and the whole country will experience a loss they can ill afford, in vicious and ignorant citizens and unskilled laborers. The negroes who, to the number of over 42,000, had failed to pay their poll-tax the present year, had not only perpetrated a great wrong against the State, but against their own race; for this tax was appropriated exclusively to the support of public free schools. He was glad, therefore, that the Legislature had passed a joint resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to require every voter, as a condition necessary to the exercise of the elective franchise, to pay his poll-tax. In no event would this prove a hardship, as the candidates of either party would willingly pay the tax for any man rather than lose his vote. Mr. Cromwell concluded as follows:

"The first difficulty in the work of educating the colored youth of the State is caused by the fact that the State and local authorities do not always provide ample accommodations, sufficient facilities, or long enough terms for the schools under their supervision and control.

Second—That the great hostility to the taxation of land for the purposes of education, and the absence of a penalty for the payment of the poll-tax occasion another difficulty.

Third—That the general poverty of our people prevents them from giving their children the full benefits of the school system.

Fourth—That white Southern teachers, as a rule, are, by reason of many beliefs in which they have been schooled, not the best teachers for colored schools.

Fifth—That the large and increasing demand for colored teachers suggests the maintenance of efficient normal schools, which, besides giving the instruction common to such institutions, should not fail to give proper impressions as to the special work its graduates have to do.

Sixth—That certain false and wicked ideas, outgrowths of theories invented to justify oppression, have been so widely spread and so long unchallenged that their influences have been pernicious in the work of instruction by limiting education, by checking aspirations, and by shutting off opportunities for development and promotion.

Since these things are so, is it not wisdom to take counsel together and adopt such a course of action that public opinion will be revolutionized and these difficulties removed? In this course our future success can be measured in part by the devotion, earnestness, and intelligence which are displayed by our present convention.

Mr. Cromwell, under his last head, put the habit of imitation as the chief cause in the colored people themselves of their slow progress and development. They thought it enough to mimic the whites, and considered great progress had been made when they had only succeeded in making a bad copy of a very imperfect model. What was needed was that the negroes should cultivate their own inherent excellences, and not be servile copyists of the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxons, so called, were the result of a much mixed blood of different races and developments, and it might gain much in vigor and heightened warmth by an addition of negro blood.

Mr. O. M. Steward followed with an essay upon the uniformity of text-books in the public schools, and Rev. W. B. Derrick in a strong address in favor of compulsory education.

The following, proposed by O. M. Steward, was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Virginia Educational and Literary Association who have paid up to this time shall be considered members of the Virginia Educational and Historical Association without further payment of initiation fees, and that the funds of the Virginia Educational and Literary Association be turned over to the Virginia Educational and Historical Association.

Junius Adams offered the following:

Whereas, The number of colored schools of the State are not in the same proportion to the colored school population as the white schools are to the white school population; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the Virginia Board of Education to increase the number of colored schools in the State.

Adopted.

In the afternoon session the following officers of the association were elected: President, J. W. Cromwell; Vice Presidents, Messrs. O. M. Steward, W. H. Brooks, W. B. Derrick, A. Binga, J. M. Dawson; Treasurer, Rev. J. H. Holmes; Recording Secretary, J. H. Bowser; Corresponding Secretary, E. O. Bolling; Executive Committee, B. F. Turner, William Troy, W. I. Johnson, J. L. Adams, A. V. Nowell, W. R. Watkins, E. L. Plummer, I. S. Washington, and M. R. De Mortie.

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Rev. W. B. Derrick:

Resolved, That it is the sincere desire of this association that the ministers throughout the State, regardless of religious opinion, use all laudable efforts in aiding the association in the great work of enlightenment.

Resolved, That we would likewise call upon the ministers in charge of large congregations to form local associations for the purpose of promoting the growth of knowledge.

By O. M. Steward:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider and report upon the importance and practicability of a monthly publication of the educational progress, statistics, and history of the colored people of the State.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a committee of five to wait on the Board of Education, and ask that a colored Normal School be established as soon as practicable.

This last committee was composed of Messrs. Leandon Boyd, W. B. Derrick, W. H. Brooks, P. H. Woolfolk, and J. H. Holmes.

By Rev. W. B. Derrick, a resolution that the chief things to be sedulously cultivated among the negroes is a desire for the acquisition of education, virtue, and wealth.

A resolution was also adopted urging parents to put their sons to trades.

Rev. J. W. Dunjee proposed that a committee of five be appointed to collect all matters of history reflecting credit on the colored race, and begin work at once. The committee was named as follows: Messrs. J. W. Dunjee, O. M. Steward, A. E. Whiting, W. R. Watkins, and M. R. De Mortie. A Committee on Trades and Labor was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Derrick, Steward, Woolfolk, Boyd, and James E. Farrar. To-night the programme of addresses and essays was concluded, and the association adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of August, 1876, in the First African Baptist Church of this City.

THE GOVERNOR'S PARDONS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who calls himself "A Real Hater of Iniquity," asks that paper a few questions concerning a matter in which the good people of the entire State are vitally interested. The matter is what is known as "Executive clemency," and "A Real Hater of Iniquity," apropos of the recent exercise of that delicate power by Gov. Tilden, is constrained to believe that, with that gentleman, clemency is only another name for criminal weakness. A few days ago it was announced that Gov. Tilden had pardoned James Mullen, who was sentenced June 18, 1874, to five years' imprisonment in Auburn Prison for burglary; that he had also pardoned George Booth, who was sentenced Feb. 24, 1873, to Auburn Prison for burglary. These two burglars are simply the latest subjects of Executive clemency, but with them, enjoying the boundless air of liberty and the opportunity of returning to their peculiar avocations, are a number of gentlemen of similar tastes and training, who but for Gov. Tilden would to-day be in the cells to which justice consigned them, and from which his word of pardon set them free.

The correspondent, in view of the state of things, is moved to inquire—why is it that so many criminals have recently been pardoned by the very man who sets himself up as the great Reformer? "A Real Hater of Iniquity" says that he has noticed in the newspapers of late—what every constant reader must have noticed—a number of paragraphs, announcing the return to general society of sundry members of the "dangerous class," who would still be caged but for the great Reformer's clemency. These prison birds who are now abroad in the community were convicted, some for burglary, some for robbery from the person, one for bigamy, and one for rape, and it is little wonder that "A Real Hater of Iniquity" finds it difficult to understand why, after all the trouble and expense of capturing and convicting such scoundrels, they are again let loose upon the law-abiding members of the community. The puzzled correspondent cannot conjecture why this is thus, and, groping about for a reason, he exclaims, "has the approaching election anything to do with it?" "It certainly does seem hard," he goes on, "considering all the facilities for escape afforded by our 'free' institutions, the corruption of the Police, the dependence of Police Justices, the strange lukewarmness of District Attorneys, the seldom-failing protection of legal quibbles and technicalities, the stupidity and weakness of juries, and the moderation of the law and soft-heartedness of Judges—that, when at last one or two per cent. of those who ought to be there are safely immured in prison, where their greatest hardship is that they have to work, they should be pardoned by a weak and aspiring Governor before half—in some cases before a quarter—of their sentences have expired."

THE TIMES, with all its enterprise and intelligence, is obliged to confess its inability to answer its correspondent's questions. It can only presume that Gov. Tilden's motives for letting loose the burglars Mullen and Booth cannot be because he fears that the trade of burglary is dying out for lack of expert hands, and wonder if Messrs. Booth and Mullen were ever useful to Tammany at election time. But whatever the motive that has induced the Governor to be so flush with his pardons of late, the public at large, without distinction of party, will join with THE TIMES in begging him to explain "why he is bent at this moment on making a general jail delivery." If Gov. Tilden persists in opening the prison doors for burglars and bigamists and the like, and confines the rigors of the law exclusively to those who do wrong by the canals, the people will very likely conclude that his bid for the Presidency is a particularly unbalanced bid.

CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE BELDEN CONTRACT AT OTISCO LAKE—DIVERSITY OF OPINION AS TO THE VALUE OF LAND—THE BULLARD'S BEND DENISON CONTRACT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly resumed its session at the Canal Auditor's office this morning in the matter of the Belden contract at Otisco Lake. Senators Cole and Booth, and Assemblyman Sherman were present.

William Churchill testified: that he owned ninety-nine and one-half acres of land near the Otisco Lake reservoir; his land was overflowed; Mr. Sweet measured one or two acres for timber land that had no wood on; the road built cost the State $550. He said a better road could be built for $200.

Peter Churchill had thirty-three acres near the lake, ten of which had been cleared; the State allowed for clearing twenty-nine and one-half acres.

George Taylor lives near Lake Otisco. He was a foreman. He had no land taken. The contractors paid $50 an acre for four acres that the owner told him he would swap for a single harness.

Albert D. Fulton thought the timber at the head of the lake was worth $100 per acre.

Charles G. Myers, Canal Appraiser, was called, and testified as to the manner in which appraisals were made.

Cornelius Glenn, Chief Clerk in the Land Appraiser's Office, was called to show the amounts awarded to owners of land near the lake, which were much less than the amounts claimed.

Mortimer Mason was recalled, and testified that he was before the Canal Appraisers on behalf of the State; he advised that more witnesses be summoned, but this advice was not acted upon; the Appraisers pretended that they could tell the value of land under water, but he knew that was a humbug; he did not know why other witnesses, who could tell the real value of the land, were not subpœnaed; he considered $25 an acre a fair price for the land appraised.

Samuel B. Hall thought Wick's land was worth $45, while Mr. Fulton thought that timber land at the head of the lake was worth $50 and the cleared land $40. From the testimony taken by the Canal Appraisers he was of the opinion that the interests of the State were not looked after at all.

Daniel A. Bullard, of Schuylerville, was called, and testified that he believed $1 50 per yard a fair price for excavating rock. The contractors were paid $3. He also said that he never yet saw any work executed on the Champlain Canal that came up to the requirements of the specifications.

Mr. A. L. Finnie, of Northumberland, was called. He was formerly an Inspector on the canal under Mr. Cooper; the walls erected by Denison at Bullard's Bend, on the Champlain Canal, were not constructed in accordance with the specifications; he refused to accept the work, when Mr. Denison said it didn't make any difference whether he did or not; as a general thing the wall was not good for the purpose for which it was built; in some instances walls were built where they were not needed, as the rock sidings were more secure than the constructed walls; had no walls been constructed all the purposes could have been answered, and the State saved a great deal of money; as an Inspector he was dissatisfied with the manner in which the work was being done, and believed that so long as his instructions were not needed he had no business there, and concluded to retire from the position, and not be guilty of complicity in what he deemed an imposition on the State; his continual complaints finally brought about his discharge by Mr. Cooper, on the ground that the contractors were about to curtail expenses. Adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

THE INDIANS.

THE NORTHERN BANDS AND THE PROPOSED COUNCIL AT RED CLOUD AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Indian Bureau received the following letter this morning in relation to the division among the Northern Indians about attending the Grand Council to be held Sept. 1:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Nebraska, Aug. 16, 1875.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: The messengers sent for the Northern Indians have returned. They found the Ogalles, Minneconjous, Uncapapas, Sans Arcs, and Cheyennes all camped on Tongue River. The Indians are much divided in their councils. The Cheyennes are all coming in. The other bands are divided, part coming in, and part remaining. Sitting Bull—or, as these Indians call him, Slow—the Uncapapa leader, refuses to come in, and says he will remain there as long as there is any game, and although they do not want to fight the white people, they will do so if any of them come into that country. "Many Bears," the Sans-Arcs chief, and "Many Ground Squirrels," the Minneconjon chief, indorsed Sitting Bull's speech. "The Big Little Man" is coming in. "Crazy Horse" and "Black Twin" say they may be in after a while, but that they will agree to any treaty that is made by the Indians at this agency. The messengers report game very scarce, and express the opinion that all or nearly all of these Indians will come in during the Fall or Winter. They report 1,800 lodges altogether out there. This number I think too large. Most of the Indians who are coming to the council will be here about the 1st of September, 1875. "Lone Horn," of the North, whom I have mentioned in several of my reports, was killed in a battle with the Crow Indians about two weeks ago; also six of his men were killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. SAVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

Sitting Bull, above mentioned, is not the Sitting Bull to whom the President presented a rifle last June, while the delegation was in Washington, but is the father of young Sitting Bull. Lone Horn, who was killed, will be recollected as the old man in Major Bingham's party.

WASHINGTON.

FRAUD IN WEIGHING THE MAILS.

THE RAILROADS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PAID EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS — NEW WEIGHINGS TO BE ORDERED—THE FAST MAIL TRAIN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Post Office authorities express the belief that excessive sums are being paid many of the railroads for carrying the mails, the present prices for that service being based on weighings made by one Safely some time ago. The pay for this service is determined by weighings made for thirty consecutive days, the compensations for the ensuing year being fixed according to the weight thus ascertained. In making these weighings it is believed Safely fraudulently added to the weight of the mails on one road by withdrawing them for the time being from parallel roads, and thus transferring them backward and forward whenever the compensation of a road was directed to be determined. Assistant Postmaster General Tyner has been investigating this matter and is perfecting arrangements to have the mails on all leading railroads reweighed, his purpose being to weigh the mails carried by parallel roads upon the same day and under the supervision of a confidential officer. Some of the Western roads which are suspected of having received such fraudulent favor from Safely will be shortly examined by Mr. Tyner.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO FAST TRAIN.

A silly story is being circulated that the chief purpose of the fast express mail between the East and West, which will be started next month, is to serve the New-York newspapers, and the fact that 4 o'clock in the morning is fixed for the starting time from New-York is pointed at to sustain the charge. That hour was fixed so that the fast mail may arrive in the West during the early morning; otherwise the time saved by rapid running would be lost, as the mails would remain undistributed for several hours. It is expected this train will carry from twenty to thirty tons of matter west from Buffalo, and the weight of the New-York papers will not, it is thought, reach 1,000 pounds. The fast mail is not for the accommodation of New-York and Chicago alone, as seems to be the impression. It is for the benefit of the entire West, the Mississippi Valley, and the Pacific slope. It will not interfere with the present dispatch of mails for the West from New-York. The regular evening mail from New-York will be overtaken at Dunkirk, from which point the fast mail will take it. Mail matter for the fast train will be collected at midnight in New-York, Brooklyn, and contiguous places, and special collections will be made at all points between New-York and Albany. A midnight mail will also be collected in Boston for this train. At Cleveland connection will be made for all points south, via Cincinnati, and west via Indianapolis and Terre Haute. Had the starting time been fixed at midnight many of the Western and Southern connections could not have been made. The mails between the Atlantic coast and San Francisco will be quickened twenty-four hours by this arrangement, and every city and town on the line of the route, or its direct tributaries will be benefited by it.

THE SEPTEMBER INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that the payment of the September interest be commenced to-morrow without rebate.

LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE.

A California Postmaster sent $25 in nickel currency to Treasurer New by mail, and put a three cent stamp on the package. The postage due when the nickels reached the Treasury was $9 45, which was deducted from the remittance and the balance returned by check.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The President has accepted the sixth section, comprising twenty miles, of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

LETTER OF PROF. NOURSE, DELEGATE TO THE PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Prof. J. E. Nourse, of the Naval Observatory, who was the delegate to the Paris Geographical Congress, and who was instructed by the Navy Department to make a special investigation in regard to the construction of the Suez Canal, and also to inform the Geographical Congress in regard to the surveys and reconnoissances made from Tehuantepec to Napipi for an interoceanic ship canal, in a private letter to a prominent naval officer, dated Aug. 20, says:

"The chief items in my letter of instructions will, I hope, be satisfactorily answered so far as regards the experience of the Suez Canal, for M. Ferd. de Lesseps immediately placed one of his engineers at my command, who has furnished me with printed, written, and oral information of value as to the construction and maintenance of the canal.

In the second item, as regards the different forms and character of dredging machinery, I have obtained drawings and descriptions of that used on the Clyde and in the Amsterdam canal, together with other apparatus recommended by engineers in Europe.

Third, that I have reason to believe a good impression was made at the Geographical Congress and a truer idea conveyed of the work which is needed on our isthmus. As I anticipated, some absurd ideas were attempted to be urged. M. Lesseps himself, presiding at a section which discussed the question, silenced an attempt to urge these ideas, telling the Congress that the Government of the United States had been making these reconnoisances of which M. Nourse had now informed them, and that it was not the province of the Congress to indorse in advance any particular scheme. Meeting me on the last day of the Congress, in the full session, in the large hall of the Tuileries, he suggested to me to take the floor, which I ventured to do, and there repeated in full the statements as to the surveys of Commodore Shufeldt, and Capts. Selfridge and Lull.

The editor of the *Mapoteca Colombina*, M. E. Uriacoecha, himself a New-Granadan, came to me at the close of the meeting, following me to the hotel, with thanks for what had been said. By this I do not, I assure, mean to say that my services have been of much value. Still, I have considered it of importance to make known the facts of the work of the Government: First, because it was not merely a French society which had assembled, but a congress of some 800 attendants from European countries, Mexico, Costa Rica, &c. Second—Because to my own surprise I was advised that an impression had been in part created that the United States were opposed to the construction of a canal. I do not mean that this impression existed among the members of the French Geographical Society. They knew better, and had our reports before I placed copies at the Exposition, but among a number of others it had been boldly asserted. I was asked, after reading a résume the day previous, at the section, Have the United States Government made any surveys in Darien? It was a pleasure to advise them again that a number of such had been most carefully made, under the strictest instructions of the Navy Department."

THE DAKIN BANQUET.

HONORS TO ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RIFLE TEAM — PROGRAMME OF THE EVENING.

A banquet was given last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, of the American Rifle Team, by the members of his staff and other friends in that city. All the members of the team were invited and accepted the invitation. One of the assembly-rooms on an upper floor of the Academy was selected for the banqueting hall, and it was simply, though tastefully, decorated with flowers and American flags. The programme arranged by the Reception Committee with regard to the time at which the banquet was to commence, was not, owing to some misunderstanding, carried out. The team arrived in carriages sent for them to the Brunswick House by the committee, and were welcomed with enthusiastic cheers by the crowds which had assembled in front of the Academy. After their arrival a delay occurred, and it was not until a few minutes before 9 o'clock that the guest of the evening, accompanied by his brother riflemen, was ushered into the banqueting hall to the music of Grafulla's band, playing the "American Rifle Team March." Covers were laid for 150 guests, Gen. Dakin, Mayor Hunter, and the members of the team occupying a separate table at the head of the room. Over the table at which the members of the team were seated hung a fine portrait of Gen. Dakin, and near it stood a monumental temple in white sugar, which was after dinner presented to the guest of the evening. A majority of those who partook of the banquet were members of the National Guard, and the richness of their uniforms relieved the sombre black attire of the other guests, and gave brilliancy to the scene. Among those present beside the members of the team were Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, Gen. Philip Crooke, William F. Henry, Hon. Demas Barnes, Col. C. B. Mitchell, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Major Brownell, Albert Daggett, Col. Carroll, Gen. Craig, Col. Briggs, Capt. Samuels, and Col. Bergen.

At 11 o'clock the cloth was removed and letters of regret were read from President Grant, Gov. Tilden, Franklin Townsend, and Gen. Shaler. Mayor Hunter then delivered the address of welcome to Gen. Dakin, and the members of the team, and afterward proposed "Our Guest" as the first toast. The toast was received with rapturous applause, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Gen. Dakin, when he rose to respond, was cheered again and again, and had to remain some minutes standing before the applause subsided. He spoke briefly and pleasantly, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, which he said was entirely unexpected. His gratification and pleasure at the reception given him by his friends was increased tenfold by their kindly remembrance at the same time of the other members of the team. He felt particularly grateful, he said, as did his associates, to the press of America and Ireland for the kind way in which they had always spoken of the team, and the liberality and enterprise they had displayed in furnishing such full and accurate reports of the recent match, and of the doings of the team generally. Gen. Dakin concluded by paying a warm tribute to the hospitality of the Irish, and resumed his seat amid enthusiastic applause.

Mayor Hunter proposed as the next toast "The American Rifle Team," and coupled with it the name of Col. Gildersleeve, who, on rising to respond, was received with enthusiastic applause, which lasted for several moments. He said that a greater compliment could not have been paid the team than this banquet given to Gen. Dakin. The speaker paid a high tribute to the guest of the evening for the endurance and pluck displayed by him at the Dollymount match, when his arm was so sore and swollen from practice that he could scarcely raise it. Col. Gildersleeve discerned in eloquent terms the feelings of the team when on their homeward journey they first descended American land. They had been able to stand the excitement and the applause abroad, but when entering the harbor of New-York the booming of guns, and later the cheers of the people, announced their welcome home, the bronzed faces of the American Rifle Team were stained with tears. At the conclusion of his address Col. Gildersleeve called for three cheers for the Irish Team, which were heartily given. "The Irish Rifle Team," "The Commander-in-Chief," "The National Guard," "The Army and Navy," "The Press," "The United States," "The Empire State," "The City of Brooklyn," and "The Ladies" were all given and duly responded to, with pleasant selections of music interspersed. The festivities were continued until a late hour.

MAJOR FULTON SERENADED.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the residence of Major Henry Fulton, corner of Lafayette and Kent avenues, was surrounded by a large number of the riflemen's friends who serenaded him. The doors were opened and mirth and music alternated until 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

HOW THE NEW-YORK REGIMENT WAS RECEIVED—GEN. BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME—PARADES AND OTHER DUTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP LIPPITT, OAKLAND BEACH, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., arrived here at 12:25 to-day, after a ride of one night and a long march through the principal streets of Providence. We left New-York at 5 o'clock on Monday night by the steamer Stonington, reaching Stonington at 2:30 o'clock the following morning. The strength of the regiment was 347 men, which was apportioned as follows: Field and staff, 9; line officers, 19; Companies—A, 26; B, 26; C, 26; D, 12; E, 21; F, 36; G, 38; H, 18; I, 19, and K, 36 men, with a band and drum corps of 61 pieces. Col. Vose was in command, assisted by Lieut. Col. W. H. Chaddock and Major E. A. McAlpine, recently commissioned to those offices. Three surgeons were present in full uniform—Dr. J. J. Bryant, Dr. J. E. Allen, and Dr. L. A Rodenstein. Besides the regiment, there were about twenty passengers on board the boat, and after they had been provided with state-rooms the remainder were distributed among the officers and men. Those who were unprovided with better accommodations, slept on mattresses which were spread on the floor of the main saloon. Extraordinary precautions were observed to prevent intoxication and chances of fire among the men. Guards were stationed at the entrances to the bar-room, the freight-room, and at all the stairways. Owing to these precautions perfect sobriety existed. At 6:30 A. M. the long train bearing the troops steamed out of Stonington, and after passing through a long stretch of wooded country the long depot at Providence was reached shortly after 8 A. M. As the regiment alighted from the train in Exchange place a salute of thirty-six guns was fired by a detachment of ten men from the Providence Marine Corps Artillery. The United Train of Artillery, numbering three companies of about ninety-three men, under command of Capt. . E. Clark, received the Seventy-first in a cordial manner. The latter formed in line, parading ten commands of twelve files front, after which it was broken into a column, and, escorted by the United Train of Artillery and the Burnside Base-ball Club, marched through the principal streets of the city. The several avenues traversed by the procession wore a holiday appearance; the sidewalks were crowded with an enthusiastic assemblage of citizens, and many of the public buildings and private residences were decorated with gayly-colored bunting. At Howard Hall a halt was ordered, and both regiments stacked arms and marched into the building, where a collation had been prepared for the visitors by the Militia of the city. Before the repast, Adjutant Gen. Heber Le Favour, of the Rhode Island National Guard, delivered a formal address of welcome to Col. Vose, to which the latter responded. The line of march was again taken up, and after passing down Westminster street both commands embarked on the steamer Josephine for the beach. Immediately after its arrival the regiment formed in column of fours, and, preceded by its escort, marched to the Oakland Beach Hotel, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. At the southern entrance to the hotel a large crowd had assembled to witness the arrival of the regiment, prominent among whom was Gen. A. E. Burnside, who had accepted an invitation to deliver an address of welcome to the visitors. After the Seventy-first had formed in line, backed by the United Train of Artillery, Gen. Burnside advanced to the centre of the line, and, addressing Col. Vose, spoke as follows:

COL. VOSE AND COMRADES OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be selected this morning to welcome to the shores of Rhode Island the gallant Seventy-first. No regiment outside of the State of Rhode Island is more dear to me than this organization. When the safety of our country was at stake, your regiment was one of the first to respond to the call for defenders. A regiment which I had the honor to command was also one of the first to hasten to the rescue of the flag of our county from impending danger. Our relations were closely united, and we both remember the old by-word "Only nine miles to the Junction." I congratulate the United Train of Artillery upon its proud privilege of tendering to you an escort to our shores. Officers and soldiers, again I welcome you to the State of Rhode Island.

Col. Vose briefly responded. He said:

GENERAL: On behalf of my command I desire to thank you, and through you the people of Rhode Island, for the hearty welcome you have extended to us. We may in one sense consider ourselves to be temporarily a part of your State militia. I hold in my hand the necessary permission from the Adjutant General of this State to encamp in your midst, subject to the laws of Rhode Island. We shall endeavor to strengthen the good opinion you have so kindly expressed and to merit the kind welcome we have received at your hands.

Both commands then marched over to the camp grounds, which are situated about one thousand yards in the rear of the hotel, where the guards were mounted, the national colors were unfurled at the entrance to the grounds, and a salute was fired. The several companies were then dismissed to their quarters. Owing to the lateness of its arrival, the regiment did not receive its rations until nearly 3 P. M. After dinner the men passed the time in arranging their quarters until 4:15 P. M., when a dress-parade was executed. The command was in full dress, with white pants, and made a magnificent display. Supper call was sounded at 6:15 P. M., and was followed by the evening gun at sunset; tattoo at 9:45 o'clock, and taps at 11 P. M. A finer place than Oakland Beach could not be selected for an encampment. The field selected for the purpose comprises four acres, and is located on a slight hill overlooking Coweset Bay. A fine lawn stretches in front of the camp, which serves admirably for the purposes of a parade ground; upon the left hand is the Providence Railroad depot, and immediately below is the landing place of the Providence steamers. Fully 10,000 people visited the camp to-day, over one-half of whom were ladies. To-morrow the regular routine of camp duties will be carried out.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SPEECH OF JUDGE TAFT, OF OHIO.

THE AGGRESSIONS AND INTENTIONS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—THE PERIL OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE DEMOCRATS THE ALLIES OF THE CATHOLICS—THE CLERGY, AND NOT THE LAITY, TO BLAME.

Judge Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, spoke at Cleveland Monday night, as briefly announced in our dispatches, and some extracts from his able handling of the public school question will be interesting outside the State where they immediately apply. He said: I have no desire or purpose to attack or carry on any crusade against the Catholic Church. But the attitude of the Catholic clergy, as between the parties, renders it impossible to ignore them in our present contest with the Democrats. A majority of the Catholic voters in this country, though not all, have generally voted with the Democratic Party. But the recent enactment of the Geghan bill, to give the clergy of every sect opportunity to minister to the spiritual comfort of persons of their own faith confined in the Penitentiary and other penal and reformatory institutions, has awakened unusual apprehensions. Not that the Geghan bill would seem to be dangerous or unreasonable in itself, but that the Catholic clergy claimed it as an important measure to which their Church was entitled, and demanded it at the hands of the Democratic majority, as a consideration for the Catholic vote in the past, and a condition of their receiving it in the future. On the same principle, if the Republicans should promise to divide the school fund, or to abandon the school system, they might expect a pledge of the Catholic vote from the clergy, unless the Democrats should bid higher. This circumstance even might not have excited so much apprehension, but for the fact that the Catholic priesthood have, by the newspapers under their control, signified their opposition to the common schools of the country. They are not willing to have Catholic children educated in schools common to all, and without sectarian teaching. The apprehension in the popular mind is that, if the Catholic clergy can induce the Democratic majority to do one thing at their instance, they may hereafter induce the Democrats to do another far more important and formidable thing, viz., to divide the school fund, or break up the school system. It is not supposed that the Catholic clergy have any special regard for either party, except as it favors or opposes their purposes in regard to the schools. They claim the right to control the instruction of Catholic children in secular as well as in religious knowledge; and this is their politics. To this end they affiliate with the Democratic Party, which is not supposed to make education a leading object, or to adhere to the common school system with any desperate tenacity.

Now, gentlemen, I do not intend to assert that the Democracy would be induced to sacrifice the schools, or that the result of the confederacy between it and the Catholic hierarchy will be the overthrow of the school system. Nevertheless, why should we intrust the destinies of the schools to a party composed wholly of their natural friends? This is a point on which the American people are not disposed to run any risk whatever. It cannot be doubted that the Catholic clergy hope for some aid from the Democratic Party in the cause which they have most at heart. I trust that they will be disappointed. I wish them no harm; but I trust they may be forever disappointed in any hope they may entertain against the perpetuation and efficiency of the common schools.

Fellow-citizens, you will observe that I made a broad distinction between the Catholic clergy and the Catholic laity. Many of the latter take a deep interest in the common schools, and, I believe, would be glad to unite with other citizens in the support and in the enjoyment of them. Many of them send their children to the public schools, and themselves become zealous and useful Trustees in the management of them. When the contest arose in Cincinnati in relation to the reading of the Bible and singing of hymns as an opening exercise of the schools, they were anxious to have the new rule adopted, as I doubt not, for the purpose of making the schools unobjectionable for their children, and with the expectation of sending their children to the common schools. But when, at last, the judgment of the court had secured the object for which they had so long contended, another question arose, which it is probable had not been fully considered by the Catholic laity, but which was not overlooked by the clergy. The clergy were not yet satisfied with the common schools as places for the education of Catholic children, and regarded them as not sufficiently religious. I do not believe that the Catholic laity would object to the schools in Cincinnati as they are but for the influence of the priesthood. The theory of the Catholic clergy is, that no schools can be satisfactory to them which do not permit the full instruction of Catholic children in the Catholic faith, so that they may be well indoctrinated with their religious opinions at the same time they are acquiring secular knowledge and discipline, if not by the same instructors. Their only way to secure this object out of the school fund is to have it divided, and they do not yet see why this cannot be done. They oppose the common schools, therefore, even when relieved of all sectarian teaching, in the hope of an arrangement by which they can have the teaching of the Catholic children under the care of Catholic religious teachers, in schools supported by the school fund, which is raised by taxes levied upon all, or that the Catholics be relieved of the school tax. And they think they propose fairly when they propose that all other denominations shall have the same privilege. They think their position is logical and just, and adhere to it, through good report and through evil report, with a characteristic perseverance which belongs to the history of the Catholic hierarchy.

Now, I thought that when they and the Jews asked to have the public schools secularized, in order that their children might not be taught what they regarded religious error, we should yield to their demand. This has now been done in Cincinnati, where the question was practical. If the Catholic clergy as well as laity had been content to enjoy the secular education of the schools, and give their religious instruction in the family and in their churches, the controversy would be ended; happily ended.

But the Catholic clergy are not yet prepared for this. They have, in other countries, for many ages had supervision of the secular as well as religious education of the young, and they claim it here. In this I think they are mistaken, and that strong and well-organized as the Catholic clergy are, they are attempting an impossibility. They have faith in the divinity of their Church. But they will have to learn in America that there is a divinity in the Republic as impregnable and more potent than that which any church organization can bring against it. They should reconcile themselves to the ground they have achieved—that of equality and justice as between all churches. To attempt more, and insist on a division of the school fund, of a destruction of the system, will accomplish no good, and will, as it is now doing, excite the most powerful and inflexible opposition to them and to any party which shall delude them with its proffered friendship. This I say in no spirit of personal hostility to the Catholic clergy. I do not regard them as other than honest religious men, nor as seeking what they suppose they are not entitled to. I am not of their faith, but I am not disposed to persecute or malign them. But, in my judgment, all the attempts to secure the division of the school fund, or the introduction of religious teaching into the schools, in the interest of any church, are vain and injurious, and ought to be abandoned. I regard such attempts in this country as arising from a misconception of our institutions. Of course I need not say that, with my convictions of duty, I should be inflexibly opposed to any and all such attempts. I regret this mistake of our Catholic clergy, not so much that I believe there is any prospect of the success of their efforts, as that it engenders unnecessary bitterness and awakens very great apprehensions on the part of thousands who fear their power in this direction far more than I do. I do not suppose that the Catholic clergy will regard my advice, though it is kindly intended. If they could reconcile themselves to the situation, and allow their laity to share in the public schools as institutions of secular education, to be supplemented by the different religious teachings at home and in the churches, they would stand on a level with all other sects, with their share of teachers, and with every opportunity to give religious instruction in the church and elsewhere, as they and the parents of the children might agree.

Judge Taft reviews at length the Cincinnati difficulty, and by extended quotations from encyclical letters and Papal decrees shows that the root of the Church's aggrievances is in Rome. Covering this division of the school fund he says: To divide the school fund would work the destruction of the system. Nor would any satisfactory division be practicable. If it were attempted the small sects and those who affiliate with no sect could hope for but little advantage from their share of the fund, and none of the fractional schools resulting from a division of the fund would have more than a mere semblance of the power and usefulness of the system in its present integrity. But the State cannot delegate to any sect the administration of any part of the school fund. To do so would be an abandonment of its duty under our Constitution, besides being a palpable violation of the principle that there must be no union of Church and State. The real difficulty is, that our Constitution and the Roman Syllabus are directly in conflict on the school question. By the Syllabus, our Constitution is "a damnable error," and with the Catholic clergy the Syllabus is an authority.

MEETING OF MILL-OWNERS.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—A largely attended meeting of mill-owners and users of planing and molding machines was held here this afternoon. Resolutions were passed severely censuring the action of the Executive Committee of the National Association and their counsel, Mr. Drew, in attempting to effect with the owners of the Woodbury patent a compromise detrimental to the interests of the mill-owners. The meeting, which represented many of the leading firms of New-England, New-York, the South and West, unanimously resolved to resist the compromise.

THE CROPS.

REPORT FROM THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU FOR AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The condition of the crops on the 1st of August, as reported to the Department of Agricultural, was as follows:

INJURY FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

During July there were no general conditions of weather affecting the crops unfavorably in the Eastern and Middle States, including Maryland. Droughts prevailed generally in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, also in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. In Texas, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia they extended through almost every county, and were attended with intense heat, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina report considerable drought in some sections, with more favorable weather, and excessive rains in other localities. In North Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, and Nebraska an area of excessive rains prevailed, with alternations of favorable weather and drought. In the remaining States east of the Pacific slope rains were almost incessant and very disastrous to cereals and hay. They also occasioned extensive rotting of potatoes in the ground. Along many of the tributaries of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers bottom lands have been overflowed for weeks. In not a few localities devastating floods are reported, which have swept away vast quantities of small grains in the shock. The injury done by the molding, rotting, sprouting, and growing of grain in the shock or stack is very great, but to what extent it is impossible to estimate before the return of dry weather.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Depredations in July by grasshoppers are reported in New-Hampshire, Sullivan County; Pennsylvania, Washington County; Virginia, Craig County, (on tobacco;) Tennessee, Monroe County; West Virginia, Jefferson County; Ohio, Belmont, Noble, and Vinton Counties; Michigan, Marquette and Mecosta Counties; Wisconsin, Dodge and Outagamie Counties; Minnesota, Blue Earth, Noble, Redwood, Sibley, Watonwon, Brown, Nicollet, Cottonwood, and Lyon; Iowa, Audubon; Missouri, Clay, Clinton, Franklin, Nodaway, Henry, Bates, Pettis, and Platte; Kansas, Bourbon, Jackson, Miami, Neosho, Shawnee, Wyandotte, Atchison, Brown, Johnson, and Marshall; Nebraska—Cass, Johnson, Richardson, and Franklin. In a majority of instances they have not been serious.

ARMY WORM.

By the army worm, or some worm so designated: In Rhode Island, Newport, very extensive; Pennsylvania, Chester; Maryland, Frederick; Virginia, Grayson and Augusta; Ohio, especially to oats, Fulton, Montgomery, Mercer, Auglaize, Crawford, Delaware, Licking, Lucas, Union, Warren, Hancock, Huron, Morrow, and Adams; Michigan, Monroe; Indiana, Franklin, Laporte, Wells, and Wheatley; Illinois, Alexander and Ogle Counties.

BY CHINCH BUGS.

Virginia, Halifax, Orange, and Loudon Counties. West Virginia, Jefferson County; Indiana, Madison and Ohio Counties; Illinois, Henderson, Carroll, Lake, Ogle, Cook, and Edwards Counties; Wisconsin, Juneau, Sauk, Waukesha, Dodge, Green, Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Milwaukee, Monroe, Vernon, and Walworth Counties; Iowa, Clayton, Missouri, Nodaway, Holt, and Pettis Counties; Kansas, Butler, Franklin, and Brown Counties; Nebraska, Johnson, Richardson, and Washington Counties. The wet weather prevailing in their principal fields of operation prevented them from doing extensive injury.

COLORADO BEETLE.

The same is true of the Colorado beetle, the presence of which is noted in New-York and Pennsylvania, nine counties each; Maryland and Virginia, six counties; Wisconsin, five counties; New-Jersey, three counties; Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa, two counties each; New-Hampshire, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, one county each.

WHEAT.

The average condition of spring wheat in States producing it to any extent, not including California, is 87. The extremes of the range are 99 in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and 60 in Nebraska. The condition of Winter wheat is not reported after the 1st of July, but in all the States in which excessive rains have prevailed in July our correspondents in their foot notes have very generally volunteered statements that vast quantities, before thrashed or housed, were overtaken by the rains and swept away by floods or damaged in degrees ranging from serious injury to utter ruin in the field, principally in the shock.

CORN.

The average condition for all the States is about 96; it would be over 100 were it not for the damage on lowlands by excessive rains. The injury from that cause is quite liable to be overestimated. The highest averages reported are in Kansas, 119; Tennessee, 114; Missouri, 112; Mississippi, 111; New-Jersey and Arkansas, 109; Virginia, 108; West Virginia, 106; Connecticut, Maryland, and Nebraska, 105; Pennsylvania and North Carolina, 103; Kentucky, 102; Oregon, 101; Delaware and Alabama, 100; Illinois, 99; New-York is 95; Ohio, 91; Iowa, 87; Wisconsin, 89; Indiana and Minnesota, 89, and Georgia, 85, owing to drought. Texas is reduced to 88 by the same cause. Other States range between 83 in South Carolina and 98 in New-Hampshire.

OATS.

The average condition for the country is 91. The reduction by rains and floods in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio was very great. The States above the average in condition are: Mississippi, 119; Texas, Arkansas, and Wisconsin, 111; Vermont, 105; Connecticut, New-York, and California, 104; Oregon, 103; Michigan, 101; New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Iowa are the average; Kentucky, Indiana, and Nebraska are down to 63; Kansas is 66; South Carolina and Delaware, 70; Tennessee, 71; Virginia, 76; Illinois, 78; other States range between 83 in Maryland and 96 in West Virginia, Ohio being 94.

POTATOES.

This vegetable promises an extraordinary crop, the average condition for all the States, exclusive of Nevada, being about 104. In States visited by unprecedented rains indications of rotting in the ground are extensively reported, which may yet seriously affect the promised result. The States reporting the highest average condition are: Illinois, 131; Ohio, 117; Iowa, 115; Kentucky, 112; Tennessee, 110; West Virginia, Missouri, and Kansas, 107; Connecticut, Texas, and Arkansas, 106; New-Jersey, 104; Maine and Pennsylvania, 103; Vermont, New-York, and Mississippi, 102; Rhode Island and Michigan, 101. Maryland is down to 75. The remaining States range between 81 and 100.

TOBACCO.

The incessant rains have occasioned extensive trenching and injured the crop otherwise to some extent on low land, particularly in Kentucky and Tennessee, but reports indicate that the injury has been less than was feared. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi report a condition considerably above average, West Virginia about average, Tennessee about one per cent., and Kentucky seven per cent. below.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—1 A. M.—Rains have prevailed near the Gulf Coast and in the North-west, and clear or fair weather in the remaining districts, with easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer. The temperature has risen slightly in all the districts. The barometer is highest in New-England, and decidedly low in the extreme North-west. The Ohio River has fallen slowly. The Mississippi has fallen slowly, except at Vicksburg, where it is reported rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, clear or fair weather and slowly rising temperature, with light south-east or north-east winds and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warmer weather, with east to south winds, stationary or falling barometer, and possibly local rains in Florida and on the Gulf Coast.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and warmer weather, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and light rains in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the northern portion of Michigan.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers will fall slowly, except the Mississippi at Vicksburg, where it will remain stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	64°	65°	3:30 P. M.	75°	75°
6 A. M.	63°	64°	6 P. M.	71°	75°
9 A. M.	67°	77°	9 P. M.	67°	69°
12 M.	70°	69°	12 P. M.	63°	66°

Average temperature yesterday......70°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year......67½°

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

THE EXTRA MEETING AT LONG BRANCH.

The extra meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club will begin to-day at Monmouth Park, under the most favorable auspices. There are a great number of racers at Long Branch, many of whom have not appeared this season, and consequently the sport will be of an exceedingly interesting nature. The track is now in superb condition, and from the number of entries in the several events to be decided to-day a great day's sport must necessarily result. The first race on the programme is a purse of $300 for all ages: dash of one mile, with maiden allowances as follows: Three-year olds, 5 pounds; four-year olds, 7 pounds; five-year olds and upwards, 10 pounds. For this there are sixteen entries, the largest number of horses ever entered for a purse race in this immediate vicinity. The list includes Spindrift, aged, 114 pounds; B. F. Carter, 5 years, 114 pounds; Vanderbilt, 4 years, 108 pounds; Wyndham, formerly Court Hampton, 4 years, 95 pounds; Century, 4 years, 108 pounds; Lutitia H., 4 years, 105 pounds; Burgoo, 4 years, 98 pounds; Eclair, 6 years, 111 pounds; ch. f. by Censor, 4 years, 98 pounds; Camden, aged, 114 pounds; b. f. by Dickens, 82 pounds; Gilliflower, 3 years, 82 pounds; Revolt, 3 years, 82 pounds; Warrior, 4 years, 98 pounds; Long Branch, 5 years, 114 pounds, and Vernango, 4 years 93 pounds. With such a field as this a very exciting contest may be anticipated. The second race is a purse of $400, of which $100 to the second horse, for three year-olds, one mile and a half; the winner of any stake race to carry 7 pounds extra. This has the following five nominations: Jack Trigg, Goldmine, b. c. by Panic; Paper Maker, and Vernango. The third race was to have been a purse of $400, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, but as this did not fill, the purse was given for a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, which closed with five entries, including Donnybrook, 5 years, 114 pounds; Osage, 4 years, 105 pounds; Century, 4 years, 108 pounds; Eclair, 6 years, 111 pounds, and Rummy, 3 years, 90 pounds. The day's sport will conclude with a handicap hurdle race of mile heats over four hurdles, which also has five entries, viz.: Audubon, 142 pounds; Busy Bee, 144 pounds; Coronet, 145 pounds; Cariboo, 145 pounds, and Moonstone, 150 pounds. The pool rooms in this City were crowded to suffocation last night, and the speculation on the several events was very animated. At the Turf Exchange the crowd was immense, and the pool sellers were kept busy until a late hour in supplying the wants of the speculators. The betting was as follows:

MILE DASH.

Spindrift	$100	$125	$40
Windham	25	40	5
Carver	25	40	10
Vanderbilt	25	45	6
Lutitia H., Century	20	30	5
Gillyflower	20	25	6
Field: Eclair, B. f. by Dickens, Burgoo, Camden, Ch. f. by Censor, Revolt, Warrior, Long Branch, Vernango	40	65	20
Total	$255	$370	$92

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Donnybrook	$100	$150	$200
Field: Osage, Century, Eclair, Rummy	50	75	110
Total	$150	$225	$310

HURDLE RACE.

Cariboo	$100	$75
Audubon	100	75
Moonstone	50	40
Busy Bee	45	20
Coronet	35	25
Total	$330	$235

No pools were sold on the second race for three-year olds up to 10:30 o'clock.

At Johnson's considerable business was done at small rates, two pool-sellers being at work at the same time. The betting was as follows:

HURDLE RACE.

Audubon	$42	$30
Cariboo	25	20
Moonstone	15	7
Coronet	9	5
Total	$91	$62

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Donnybrook	$100	$100
Osage	20	18
Century	15	16
Eclair	14	13
Rummy	7	7
Total	$156	$154

MILE DASH.

Spindrift	$35	$40
Carver	8	10
Vanderbilt	9	12
Burgoo	7	8
Windham	7	7
Gillyflower	6	7
Field	11	15
Total	$83	$99

ENTRIES TO THE MILE AND A QUARTER HANDICAP.

The mile and a quarter handicap for all ages, to be run to-morrow (Friday) at Monmouth Park, closed with the following twenty entries, viz.: Saunterer, late Gerald, Camden, ch. f. by Censor, Eclair, Vanderbilt, Donnybrook, B. F. Carver, Ida Wells, Galway, Century, Molly Darling, Fadladeen, Burgoo, Monmouth, Cariboo, Spindrift, Sir Roger De Coverly, Hattie Howard, Jack Trigg, and Vernango.

HORSES IN TRAINING AT MONMOUTH PARK.

Following is the list of horses at present in training at Monmouth Park:

Aaron Pennington, Chesapeake, Aristides, Calvin, Vanderbilt, Woodland, Toodles, Wold, by Vandal, Cape Hatteras, King Bee, Saunterer, Camden, Galway, Busy Bee, Century, Bayline, Lutetia H., Mollie Darling, Hattie Howard, Jack Trigg, b. f. by Dickens, gr. c. by Rogers, b. c. by Star Davis, b. f. by War Dance, ch. f., 2 years, Warlike, Minnie Mac, Meteer, Lelaps, Rambler, Warrior, Zebedee, Burgoo, Fadladeen, Paper Maker, Coronet, Long Branch, The Hoaxer, Tom Ochiltree, Lizzie R., Lord Zetland, Carlina, Ione, Gath, Dundreary, Court Hampton, Blind Tom, Harry Felter, Trouble, Moonstone, Shaughraun, Leader, Deadhead, Cariboo, Osage, Spinorift, B. F. Carver, Donnybrook, Ida Wells, Nettie Norton, Eclair, three-year-old colt, two-year-old filly, Vernango, Audubon, Stockwood, The Ghost, Bibikabi, and five or six in J. B. Pryor's stable.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

Three trots came off at Deerfoot Park yesterday and drew a fair attendance of spectators. The first race was a sweepstake and wine supper, the owner of the third horse to pay for it. The contestants were Roday S. Mallisia, and General Lyons, and was won in three straight heats by Mallisia, General Lyons second. The second race was a match for $200 between Edith and William Walsh, and the third a match for $100 between Cranky Jack and Gravesend Belle. The following are the summaries:

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—Sweepstake and wine supper; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. White's gr. m. Mallisia	1	1	1
Mr. Petre's d. g. General Lyons	2	2	2
J. T. Slane's b. g. Roday S.	3	3	3

Time—3:01, 3:01½, 3:02.

SAME DAY.—Match, $200; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

W. Conner's b. m. Edith	1	2	1	1
Phil Collins' b. g. William Walsh	2	1	2	2

Time—2:46, 2:40, 2:41, 2:38½.

SAME DAY.—Match, $100; half-mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. S. Thom's b. g. Cranky Jack	1	1	1
B. Doyle's b. m. Gravesend Belle	2	2	2

Time—1:25, 1:24½, 1:25.

THE HAMPDEN PARK RACES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—The second day of the Hampden Park meeting has been thoroughly successful, the attendance being much larger than yesterday and the races hotly contested.

The first race, purse $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:29, was won by Bay Adelaide, who took the second, third, and fifth heats, Little Fred taking the first heat and Bonner the fourth. Time—2:24, 2:23½, 2:22½, 2:23, and 2:23½.

The second race, purse $4,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:20, was won by Hopeful in three straight heats. Time—2:28½, 2:24½, 2:20.

The third race, for horses that have never beaten 2:31, purse $3,000, was won by Orient, who took the second, third, and fourth heats, Lady Turpin taking the first. Time—2:26¾, 2:25, 2:25½, 2:26¾.

AN IMPORTANT TROTTING DECISION.

At the Corydon, England, Assizes, on Aug. 10, a case which excited a good deal of interest among the sporting fraternity was tried before Judge Brett. Mr. Day had backed Mr. Taylor's mare Jessie to trot against Mr. Lesmie's bay gelding, two miles, for £50 a side. A referee was appointed by *Bell's Life*. The word was given, and the horses started. The bay gelding broke a trace, and Jessie gained about ten lengths. The Referee at once rode across to the driver of Jessie and ordered him to stop, which he refused to do. Meanwhile the bay gelding had jerked the trace round the shaft of the wagon and went on. On the last quarter of a mile the horse overtook Jessie and came in first and won the race. When, after due deliberation, the referee's decision was given, a protest was lodged in the hands of the stakeholder, who, in regular course of law, paid the money into court, and the action under notice was brought to take the opinion of the jury as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to all the stakes, £100, or whether each side should have their money returned. Mr. Willis, who matched the bay gelding, was the first witness called, and his evidence was to the effect stated, acknowledging that the bay broke several times, but was pulled up at once, and he considered he had fairly won. Mr. Tencken having proved the start was a fair one, Mr. D. Allen, the referee, was then examined, and acknowledged that he tried to stop Jessie, but on understanding the start was fair he more than once advised the driver of Jessie to make the best of the way. Mr. Smith, of *Bell's Life*, said as the referee had exceeded his duty by attempting to stop the driver of the pony Jessie, who lost ground by the mistake, coupled with the fact of the horse breaking so often, he should have decided it no race. The Judge, in summing up, remarked that the law of the case was that an arbitrator's decision was final, providing it was honestly given, and that the jury had only two questions to consider: First, whether it was substantially a race; and secondly, was it an honest decision on part of the referee. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £100, the whole amount named.

THE COMING TROY REGATTA.

LIST OF THE ENTRIES FOR THE CONTESTS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.

Following are the entries for the third annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next, on the Laureate course, Troy, N. Y.:

FOUR OARS.

Atalanta Boat Club, New-York City.—W. S. Downs, bow; H. P. Rodgers, John Gunster, John E. Eustis, stroke.

Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J.—Edward Smith, bow; Walter Man, B. Stephenson, F. C. Eldred, stroke; Joseph F. Ward, substitute.

Beaverwyck Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y.—J. Wilson, bow; D. Doncaster, Jr., R. T. Gorman, T. J. Gorman, stroke; W. R. Hills, substitute.

Friendship Boat Club, New-York City.—James McCartney, A. P. Schneider, R. Tilison, W. J. Hurley. Substitutes—Thomas Welsh, Augustus Adams, P. S. Biglin, Philip Christie.

Mutual Boat Club, Albany.—George Hughes, bow; H. Bowers, M. J. Fenton, W. S. Moseley, stroke.

Quaker City Boat Club, Philadelphia.—R. Stinson, bow; Frank Henderson, O. F. West, J. D. McBeath, stroke. Substitutes—C. R. Adams, S. Gormley.

PAIR OARS.

Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point.—Edward Smith and F. C. Eldred, Walter Man and Benjamin Stephenson.

Beaverwyck Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y.—J. Wilson and T. J. Gorman.

DOUBLE SCULLS.

Beaverwyck Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y.—George W. Lathrop and J. T. McCormack. Substitutes—W. R. Hills and J. H. Girvin.

Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.—J. W. Randall and T. R. Cropley.

Union Springs Boat Club.—C. E. Courtney and R. H. Robinson.

SINGLE SCULLS.

Union Springs Boat Club, C. E. Courtney; Argonauta R. A., Bergen Point, R. B. Bainbridge; Pilot B. C., Grand Haven, Mich., F. E. Yates; Waverly Boat Club, New-York City, David Roach; Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, P. C. Ackerman; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, J. W. Randall; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Greenpoint, J. B. Maxwell; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Greenpoint, R. W. Orr; Arlington Boat Club, Greenpoint, R. V. Young; Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, J. T. McCormick; Beaverwyck Boat Club, Albany, G. W. Lathrop.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

There will be a game of base-ball on the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon, between the Concords, of Brooklyn, and the Keystones, of this City The Athletics, of this City, will also play there with the Tuttle & Bailey Club, of Brooklyn, at the same time.

The Senecas, of Brooklyn, and the Atlantics, (amateur,) of Jamaica, will play a game this afternoon in Jamaica, Long Island.

To-morrow afternoon the Chelsea and Reliance Clubs, both of Brooklyn, will play on the Capitoline Grounds.

The Mutuals, of this City, will play with the Hartford Club to-day and to-morrow, in Hartford, Conn. On Saturday and Monday next they will play with the Boston Club, in Boston.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE GROVER.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Gilbert presiding, Counselor John H. Angell, in a short and appropriate address, moved that in memory of the death of Judge Martin Grover, of the Court of Appeals, the court adjourn. Judge Gilbert said:

"The present motion seems to be in accordance with custom and sanctioned by time. On the occasion of the death of persons of such distinction and prominence as Judge Grover, it is customary to adjourn the ordinary business of the court out of respect to their memory and to give occasion for proper reflection and deliberation on such an event. Many, many Judges of this State have obtained prominence, and among them Judge Grover stands pre-eminent. His name will go down in history with the names of Kent, Walworth, and others. Judge Grover was a man of conspicuous vigor, clearness of intellect, great scope and breadth of mind, a reasonable degree of learning in his profession, and of marked distinctness and uprightness of character, not only as a Judge, but in all the relations of life. I knew him personally in early life, but for years have had close intimacy with him. Through all these years I have traced his course in public life as a member of Congress, on the bench of the Supreme Court, and in the Court of Appeals, and I feel myself justified in saying that he was a man singularly devoted to the public interests, and his uprightness is borne out by his personal history. The court will, therefore, out of respect to the memory of Judge Grover, now adjourn, and the Clerk will make an entry of the fact in the minutes.

The court was adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY CITIES AT SUIT.

The Common Council of Hoboken have decided to sue Jersey City for $100,000 damages, claimed to have been caused by the Ravine road sewer, which empties into the former city. The sewer has always been a cause of complaint, as since its construction the refuse which it carried from the hill had its only outlet on the Hoboken flats, and of course was seriously detrimental to property in that vicinity. The Jersey City authorities were frequently requested to remedy the evil but never paid any attention to the requests. Last Winter an appeal for relief was made to the Legislature, and an act was passed authorizing the appointment of four Commissioners, two from each city, to provide for the construction of a continuation of the sewer through a portion of both cities and to provide it an outlet at the Hudson River. Hoboken appointed her Commissioners, the Mayor appointing, and the Council promptly confirming them, but Jersey City has failed as yet to make the appointments. Mayor Traphagen nominated two men and the Jersey City Board of Aldermen confirmed them, but one of them, ex-Senator McPherson declined. Another man was nominated about two months ago to fill the vacancy, but the Board of Aldermen refused to confirm the nomination, and nothing has been done since. The late rains have completely flooded the Hoboken meadows. The Hoboken Councilmen have appointed three of their number, Messrs. McMahon, Gross, and Bownes, to employ competent counsel and commence suit against Jersey City at once.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The discovery of the dead body of an unknown man in the rear of Abbott's Piano Factory, in Coytesville, Bergen County, a small settlement on the road between Fort Lee and Hackensack, has led to the announcement of the fact that another dead body was found near the same place one day last week. The body first found was that of an unknown man, and was in such an advanced state of decomposition that identification was impossible. After viewing it, the Coroner had it interred at once. A hole was dug at the place it was found, and the body rolled into it. The body found on Tuesday was still warm, but there was nothing on it that would give the slightest clue to the man's identity.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD-PLAYING.

The international billiard match between Cyrille Dion, of this City, and William Cook, the ex-champion of England, took place at the Crystal Palace, near London, England. They played the American game, 500 points up, Dion allowing Cook 250 points. Both played in capital style, Dion making runs of 60, 48, 20, and 30. Cook won, running the game out from 476 with an unfinished run of 24.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday night, as Mr. Joseph Canning, a well-known resident of Elizabeth, N. J., was driving through Broad street, in company with Mr. Amory, his horse, a spirited animal, ran away. The horse dashed through Broad street, and came in collision with a truck, throwing Mr. Canning over the dash-board. Mr. Amory had previously jumped out and escaped with a few slight bruises. Mr. Canning clung to the whiffletrees, and in that position was carried a distance of several blocks at the imminent risk of his life. Finally the horse ran on the sidewalk and dashed through the large window of Ash's butcher shop, cutting himself in a terrible manner. Mr. Canning was swept from his position and hurled to the ground. When assistance reached him he was insensible and bleeding copiously from several severe wounds. His injuries are of a very dangerous character, and it is not thought possible that he can survive. This makes the third runaway accident he has had inside of a week.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

An insane woman named Pauline Kehlbaum died at her residence in Newark, N. J., yesterday, from the effect of several doses of phosphorus. She has exhibited signs of mental derangement for some time, and on Friday last she succeeded in securing a quantity of matches from the tops of which she chewed the posphorus. Although it made her very sick, she repeated the dose several times. On Wednesday night she procured an unusually large quantity and swallowed the phosphorus. She seemed to suffer terrible agony, and Dr. Hagen, who was summoned, rendered her all the aid in his power but without effect, as she died yesterday morning. The deceased was the wife of Herman Kehlbaum, and resided at No. 225 Belmont avenue.

MILLIONS OF MEN sorely afflicted with rupture have heard the welcome story of the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, and listening to its voice soon found their infirmity permanently cured. Sold cheap.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Hammond, No. 43 West 54th st., who shot the burglar and saved his house from being robbed, was notified of his danger by Holmes' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway. Not a day passes that some house is not reported saved by the same instrument.

People Who Have

Cut their wise teeth use the SOZODONT, and all who do are willing to declare to all who don't use it that it is the most perfect and delightful thing for the teeth they ever dipped a brush into.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Everdell, Principal Office, 303 Broadway, wedding and visiting cards, engraving, printing of every description. Established 1840.

To Iron Manufacturers.

LIME-STONE for flux, in any quantity. Apply to W. R. & C. L. BROWN, Newburg, N. Y.

The Peruvian Syrup has Cured Thousands who were suffering from dyspepsia, debility, &c.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—MOASE.—At St. John's Church, Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 25, by Rev. Anselan Buchanan, LAVINIA, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Moase, to EUGENE GARDNER, of Nyack, N. Y.

SIMPSON—MAYCOCK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. William T. Sabine, JOHN B. SIMPSON to SELENA, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Maycock. All of this City.

SMYSER—EDWARDS.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. H. D. Northrop, E. M. SMYSER, M. D., to Miss HATTIE C. EDWARDS, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Norristown, (Penn.,) papers please copy.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 363 West 34th st., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 25, CHARLES WILLISTON BENEDICT, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

COOPE.—At Briar Cliff, N. Y., Aug. 18, JACOB M. COOPE, aged 87.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of All Saints Church, Briar Cliff, held Aug. 25, it was

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. COOPE we were called upon to mourn the loss of an upright and public-spirited citizen, a liberal and generous churchman, and a courteous and large-hearted neighbor.

Resolved, That in his peaceful and triumphant death we have an example worthy of all imitation, and are led to desire that our last end might be like his.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and the pew where he was wont to meet us in worship be appropriately draped.

☞ Sing Sing and Brooklyn papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, the 23d inst., JONATHAN EDWARDS, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from No. 141 Church st., New-Haven, at 12 M.

FIELD.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., MARY WAKEMAN, youngest daughter of William H. and Abbey B. Field.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles Park, Rye, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

JONES.—On Monday, Aug. 23, 1875, Mrs. MARY A., widow of the late Isaac F. Jones, aged 68.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 331 West 22d st.

MACY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, 24th inst., suddenly, HARRIET STEEL, wife of William A. Macy, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Bloomfield st., near 11th st., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MASSA.—On Wednesday, 25th inst., KATE K., wife of J. C. Massa, and daughter of Dr. E. G. Steele.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, corner Bergen and Sipp avs., Jersey City Heights, on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

MEEKS.—At Claustbal, Harz Mountains, Hanover, HERBERT C. MEEKS, youngest son of Joseph W. and Sophia T. Meeks, in the 24th year of his age, student at the Royal Prussian Mining Academy at Freiberg, Germany.

Notice of funeral hereafter, on arrival of the remains.

MORTIMER.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Aug. 25, ELLA HOLT, only child of Campbell and Ella Holt Mortimer, aged 13 months and 27 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 16th st., Bergen Point, on Friday, Aug. 27, at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore and New-Haven papers please copy.

ROCKAFELLAR.—At St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 22, Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Orange, on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Orange Station for train leaving Barclay st. at 9:10 A. M.

HEAD-QUARTERS OLD GUARD, No. 211 4th av.

The commandant regretfully announces the death of our esteemed and gallant comrade, Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR. Members are notified to attend the funeral, (in citizens' dress,) from his late residence, Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 26, at 10 A. M. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries at 9:10 A. M. By order. GEORGE W. McLEAN, Major.
WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, Adjutant.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Members of the Veteran Association, Seventy-first Regiment, are hereby notified to assemble in citizen dress on Thursday morning at Christopher Street Ferry at 9 o'clock for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late comrade, Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR.

Active members of the regiment now in the City are requested to meet with the Veteran Association as above. By order of
WILLIAM J. COLES, Commander.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

RUGGLES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 25, at Washington Heights, CHARLES BULKLEY, youngest son of Henry J. and Maria A. Ruggles.

Funeral on Friday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the house of his parents, 159th st.

TAYLOR.—At Englewood, N. J., Aug. 24, 1875, H. E. TAYLOR, the son of William and E. Y. Taylor.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 26, at the Methodist Church. The remains will be taken to Spring Valley. Trains leave Pavonia Ferry at 7:45.

VAN WYCK.—At East Fishkill, on the 24th inst., LOUISA, daughter of Richard T. and Sarah E. Van Wyck, and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Van Vechten, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents at 2:30 o'clock on Thursday, 26th inst., without further invitation.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 23, CHARLES F., youngest son of the late James O. Ward, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, 26th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Seth D. Godfrey, No. 35 South Portland av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

A DULL, LEADEN EXPRESSION OF EYE in children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is no wonder the little ones feel badly, when the worms are demanding constant food. Give them (the worms) a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and work them out of the system.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NOTHING equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and may be used internally or externally with perfect confidence. No Family should be without it. It goes right to the part affected, and gives instant relief. All druggists sell it.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade-mark, "Ashel, Made of God," on all packages.

DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, &c.

TAFT & TYLER, Importers, No. 54 Cedar st., Offer at low prices for cash
VANILLA BEANS—Mexican.
BAY RUM—West India.
MUSTARD-SEEDS—all kinds.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS—French, German, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

TRAVELERS NEVER LEAVE HOME WITHOUT a 50c. box of Dyspepsia Tablets in their pocket.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this committee will be held at No. 1,268 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8:30 prompt.
S. N. LE COMTE, Chairman pro tem.
HENRY C. ATWOOD, AUGUSTUS T. BISHOP, Secretaries pro tem.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, to revise the roll, will be held at the head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WM. H. BAKER, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at head-quarters, in the church in 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CANAGAN, Secretary.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon, in general terms, was firm, there being a fair demand for good quality stock, but scarcely any for poor or coarse quality animals. Several herds of Spanish Cattle remained unsold when the markets closed at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 10c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ to 7½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weights 4½ to 7¾ cwt. From 53 to 58 lb. have been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows still slow of sale at $40@$65 ₩ head. Grass Calves in moderate demand at $6 75@$10 ₩ head. Veals in fair demand at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb. Sheep sold in moderate sized lots at 4c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.; Lambs at 6¾c.@8⅛c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold at $8 12½@$8 40 ₩ cwt. City-dressed Hogs have improved in feeling, and opened at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 86 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 89 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., with a fraction on ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 69 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head on one yard, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 70 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 68 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong, with a fraction off on one yard. Ulery & Cary sold for Dunaway & Co. 85 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Goff Brothers 90 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. W. Siegel sold for self 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 101 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 50 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 60 common Illinois Steers, with a good top, at 10¼c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 54 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale, 126 Cherokee Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 17 Sheep, weight 1,640 lb.; at 6c. ₩ lb.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,220 lb., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 26 Lambs, weight 1,480 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 93 Lambs, weight 6,250 lb., at 7⅞c. ₩ lb.; 114 Lambs, weight 7,390 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 172 Lambs, weight 11,860 lb., at 8⅛c. ₩ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 290 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 230 lb., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 150 lb., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 2 Bulls, weight 1,910 lb., at $2 75 ₩ cwt.; 2 Bulls, weight 2,240 lb., at $3 ₩ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 2 Michigan Sheep, weight 180 lb., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 294 Michigan Sheep, weight 23,695 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 43 State Lambs, weight 2,270 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 63 State Lambs, weight 3,900 lb., at 7⅞c. ₩ lb.; 219 State Lambs, weight 13,530 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 25 State Lambs, weight 1,700 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 53 State Lambs, weight 3,950 lb., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 90 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 150 lb., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 12 State Veals, weight 2,170 lb., at 10c. ₩ lb.; 27 grass Calves at $6 75 ₩ head; 81 grass Calves at $7 ₩ head; 2 grass Calves for $15; 48 grass Calves at $8 ₩ head; 23 grass Calves at $8 50 ₩ head; 5 grass Calves for $50.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 89 coarse quality State Hogs, weight 275 lb. ₩ head, at $8 12½ ₩ cwt.; 102 State Hogs, weight 25,500 lb., at $8 40 ₩ cwt. Jelliffe & Co. sold 36 State Sheep, weight 2,468 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 5 State Bucks, weight 550 lb., at 4c. ₩ lb.; 83 State Lambs, weight 4,780 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 48 State Lambs, weight 2,970 lb., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 190 lb., at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 21 grass Calves at $8 ₩ head; 22 grass Calves at $8 50 ₩ head.

At Harsimus Cove—M. Goldschmidt sold for L. Rothschild 200 Texan Steers at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb., weight 4½ to 5¼ cwt.; 37 Missouri Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¾c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weights 5¼ to 6¼ cwt. For C. Haass 100 Texan Steers at 8½c.@9c., weights 4¾ to 5 cwt.; 37 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterback sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 54 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 33 Iowa Steers. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 243 Texan Steers at 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. H. & B. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 72 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; for C. F. Reynolds, 88 Texan Steers at 8c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Schockency & Co. 17 poor Kentucky Oxen at 7c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 88 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¼ cwt., scant; 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. scant. There were sold on commission for D. H. Sherman 48 choice Ohio Steers at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for C. F. Reynolds 90 Texan Steers, at 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 51 poor Illinois Steers, at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; for Meyer & Co. 51 good Virginia Steers, at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 36 good Virginia Steers, at 12¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 good Virginia Steers, at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 438 Kentucky Lambs, weight 26,170 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 223 State Lambs, weight 15,260 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 378 State Sheep, weight 29,060 lb., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 200 State Sheep, weight 15,580 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 367 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,170 lb., at 4c. ₩ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 187 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 11,600 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 460 Sheep, weight 30,750 lb., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 139 Sheep, weight 12,870 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,233 head of horned Cattle, 8 cows, 212 Veals and Calves, 16 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,119 Sheep and Lambs, 815 Veals and Calves, 31 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth street Hog yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,104 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day, 1,247 head of horned cattle, 55 Veals and Calves, 1,390 Hogs, 2,794 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken yards for week ending Aug. 23, 1875: 323 head of horned Cattle, 4,277 Sheep, 9 Cows, 1,266 Veals and Calves, 5,644 Hogs, 33 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,088 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,367 head, or 551 cars, of which 288 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 501 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the run for the week thus far of 50 cars more, and 702 cars for the same week last year. The market opened active for all classes of good fat Cattle; all offerings found ready sale at the advance in price of full ⅛c. on last week's quotations. Common Cattle dull and very slow of sale, a good many in the yards offering almost neglected; 2,500 head were disposed of; sales of Texas Steers, averaging 830 to 1,062 lb., at $3 85@$4 60; Illinois Steers, averaging 912, 1,310, and 1,610 lb., at $4 62½@$6 35@$7 62½; Indiana Steers, averaging 993, 1,097, and 1,301 lb., at $4 87½@$5 15@$6 12½; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,109 and 1,206 lb., at $4 80@$5 95. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week, and 19,200 head for the same week last year; the market was active, about all Lambs offering finding ready sale; Sheep in better demand, and the fresh arrivals being some better quality, which found a ready market; about four cars of common to medium quality Sheep remain in the yards unsold; common quality Sheep not wanted; prices range, Sheep at a shade advance, on the better grades, on last week's quotations, and Lambs at last week's prices; about 7,000 head were disposed of—4,000 Lambs and 3,000 Sheep. Sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 74 to 83 lb., at $4 37½@$5 17½; Ohio Sheep, averaging 74 to 83 to 101 lb., at $4 50@$5@$5 50; Indiana Sheep, averaging 95 lb., at $4 85; Wisconsin Sheep, averaging 86 lb., at $4 75; New-York Sheep, averaging 113 lb., at $5 30; Canada Sheep, averaging 130 lb., at $5 25; Canada Lambs, averaging 63, 68, 72 and 79 lb., at $5 75@$6 35@$6 50@$6 70; the majority, ruling at the average weight of 71 and 74 lb., at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,300 head, against 8,600 head for the same time last week, and 12,000 head for the same week last year; the market opened brisk for all corn-fed Hogs, and slow for grassers; the sales comprise about 800 head of all kinds. We quote to-day: Yorkers, grass-fed, at $7@$7 35; corn-fed, $7 75@$8 60; heavy Hogs, $8 12½@$8 35; two cars of grassers remain in the yards unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Cattle—Good grades firm: lower grades weak, irregular, and lower; too many thin grass Cattle arriving, and unless receipts speedily decrease prices will be still lower; receipts, 3,000 head first and second-class Steers; shipping Steers, common to extra, $4 25@$6 75; Butchers, $2 50@$4; Texans, $2 25@$3 75; shipments, 1,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; former prices fairly sustained; feeling, however, was weak; light, $7 80@$8; poor to good Drovers, heavy, $7 40@$7 25; extra Philadelphias, $8 25@$8 60; shippers, $7@$7 25; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep and Lambs—Demand fair, and market firm; sales, poor to extra, $3@$5; only moderate offerings.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—Printing Cloths a shade firmer and held at 5¼c., 30 days, for Standard and Extra 64x64, with moderate sales.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady at 28¼c. Resin steady at $1 27½ for Strained. Tar dull at $1 75.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Wednesday, Aug. 25, under Supreme Court foreclosure order, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold the three three-story high-stoop and basement brown-stone houses, with lots 16.8 by 100 each, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue, for $24,700, to David Moral, plaintiff, and the sale by James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 18.3 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 170.3 feet west of Second avenue, for $9,600, to Lawrence Farnan, plaintiff. Also under a similar court order, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, Blackwell & Riker sold the three-story high-stoop and basement brick house, with lot 16 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 233.6 feet west of the Fourth avenue, for $6,800, to Jane B. Eddy, plaintiff.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Winans & Davies, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Madison avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Sixty-third street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street.

By Steele & Carter, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 98.9, No. 443 West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot, on s. 34th st., s. s., 170.3 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.3x98.9..$9,600

By Blackwell & Riker.

1 three-story high-stoop and basement brick house, with lot, on e. 112th st., s. s., 233.6 ft. w of 4th av., 16x100.11........$6,800

By R. V. Harnett.

3 three-story high-stoop and basement brown-stone houses, with lots, on East 51st st., n. s., 219 ft. e. of 1st av., each lot 16.8x100........$24,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Eldridge st., e. s., 225 ft. n of Grand st., 25x87.6; Annie Schwitzer to Jacob Foss. Same property; Bella Schwitzer et al. infant boy, John G. Cameron, Guardian, to Jacob Foss, other considerations and........$15,000

Water st., n. s., No. 612, 25x64.5; Alfred Meintire to Lewis K. Albro, (partition)........3,150

University place, s.w. corner of 13th st., 30.9 ft. on University place, thence 118.10 ft. on 13th st., very irregular; Charlotte B. Hart, Syracuse, N. Y., to James Hart, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., quit claim........1,000

4th st., s. s., 452 ft. w. of 2d av., 24x103.3; Cliff st., Nos. 83, 85, and 87, 66.8x86.1, irregular, ⅓ part, quit claim; Margaret G., wife of Joseph H. Westerfield, to Henry S. Deshon, (Brooklyn,) subject to mortgages for $25,000 and all rights of dower........nom.

32d st., No. 144, s. s., 455 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x49.1, (with furniture;) Mary A. Burns to Richard Patrick and Eugene Smith, (trust deed)........nom.

Same property; Richard Patrick to Mary A. Burns, C. A. G........16,000

44th st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x50.5; Ann Kiernan to Carlistes Hardiman; exchange and........nom.

56th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x119.2x25.2x115.11; Patrick Tierney to Thomas Shannon........5,000

74th st., s. s., 168.9 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.9x102.2, house and lot; Charles L. Cornish to The Simonds Manufacturing Company........25,000

Grove av., s. w. corner of Oxford place, 204.9x100x200x83; Patrick McIntyre to D. H. Sherman........9,062

Railroad av., s. e. s., 191 ft. n. e. of 167th st., 50x150; German Savings Bank (Morrisania) to Charles Langschmidt........4,625

2d av., n. w. corner of 62d st., 50.5x105; Sophie, wife of Charles A. Buddersick, to Jacob David........85,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Lispenard st., Nos. 13 and 15, 3 years, per year.$11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Broadway, corner Wall st.

NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—ON AN EXTRA WIDE STREET, AND close to 5th av., an elegant 32 feet house, splendidly built and finished, replete with all modern conveniences, mirrors, bookcases, and extra finish; the location is the best in New-York, and there is no finer house now for sale.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.
Orders can be obtained at No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 27 WEST 45TH ST.—FOR SALE, THE ATtractive four-story brown-stone, No. 27 West 45th st., 22x60, with two-story extension, dining-room on first floor. The house is well arranged, fitted up in the most attractive manner, and in perfect order throughout. Lot 100.5. Price low and terms to suit. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine and 35 East 17th st.

A WELL-BUILT, ADMIRABLY-LOCATED, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25 by 60, lot 100 feet, on 48th st., just west of 5th av., for sale low; location unexceptionable. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

LIST OF DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE at lowest prices in all parts of the City sent to any address or furnished upon application.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VERY HANDSOME lots near upper end of park, a small brown-stone house, below 60th st. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

AN EXTRA SIZE FOUR-STORY STONE house on 22d st., just east of Broadway, for sale, in perfect order; 33.4 feet front. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN ELM ST., running through to Catharine lane, suitable for tenement or business purposes. Apply to J. H. WESTERFIELD, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZED house, situated on Madison av., near 25th st.; splendid situation, as it overlooks Madison square. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE COOPER HOUSE, COOPERSTOWN, on Otsego Lake, (near Sharon and Richfield Springs, four hours from Albany and Binghamton, connecting by railroad and steamer;) 300 guests accommodated; six acres embellished grounds; outbuildings; all modern improvements and elegant furniture; seventh successful season now closing with its lease. For further particulars address H. B. WALKER & CO., Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON the east bank of the Hudson River, less than 100 miles from New-York, about 120 acres, with river front of half a mile; gate, garden, and billard-house; unincumbered. Address R. S. T., Poughkeepsie Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of RICHARD A. ROBERTSON bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the third (3d) day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer, the following described real property, subject to all liens, mortgages, and incumbrances thereon belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, viz.: 1st. All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Ridgefield, Town of Hackensack, Bergen County, State of New-Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the centre lines of the old Hackensack Public Road and Fourth street, as laid down on a map of building-lots in Ridgefield Park, belonging to the Ridgefield Land and Building Company, made in the year 1870, and running thence southerly along the middle of said old Hackensack Public Road, ten hundred and forty-eight (1,048) feet and six (6) inches, more or less, to land, now or late of A. B. Christie; thence westerly along said Christie's northerly line to the Hackensack River; thence northerly along said Hackensack River to the centre line of Fourth street aforesaid; thence easterly along said centre line of Fourth street to the place of beginning, containing about thirty acres of land, together with all right, title and interest of said Richard A. Robertson, of, in and to the land under water, between high and low water mark, adjoining the premises above described on the westerly side. 2d. Also all the right, title, and interest of said Richard A. Robertson of, in, and to the land, situate in the town, county, and State aforesaid, bounded northerly by the northerly line of the tract conveyed by the Ridgefield Land and Building Company to Richard A. Robertson, by deed dated October 18, 1870; easterly by the land of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company; southerly by a line being the continuation of the centre line of Fourth street, otherwise called Mt. Vernon street, and westerly by the westerly lines of the tract so as aforesaid conveyed by the Ridgefield Land and Building Company to Richard A. Robertson, and all right, title and interest of said Richard A. Robertson, of, in, and to the land under the waters of the Hackensack River, adjoining the premises last above described.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office, No. 7 Park place, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, August 7th, 1875.
W. W. SECOMBE, Assignee,
WM. BRUORTON, No. 7. Park place.
Attorney, No. 79 Cedar st., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street, running thence northerly and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall sixty-six feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel with said East Thirty-seventh street one foot; thence northerly and parallel with Lexington avenue thirty-two feet and three inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block seventeen feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street eighteen feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.
MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York. au16-2aw3wM&Th.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall, distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet and four inches easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street, running thence northerly and parallel with said Lexington avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 14, 1875.
MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTgage, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1875, at the Court-house, at White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., the French-roofed house, with modern improvements, on Chatterton's Hill, five minutes' walk from railroad depot; the grounds abound in fruit of great variety; plaintiff will accept from purchaser a mortgage, for three years, (not exceeding $9,000 in amount,) for sixty per cent. of his bid. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH K. MURRAY, No. 37 Pine st., or HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, No. 152 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ELEGANT FLATS TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in the beautiful building on the corner of 59th st., 8th av., and No. 584 Broadway; charming location; heated with steam; janitor and two Otis elevators; elevated road complete on the 1st of September; to the Battery in fifteen minutes.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME, TEN ROOMS, ALL the comforts of a $50,000 house in New-York; rent at the low price of $45 per month; Halsey street cars, Fulton Ferry, the best in Brooklyn, pass the door.
J. W. BARNUM, owner, No. 253 Halsey st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 46th st., near 5th av., to let low, handsomely furnished, on account of family going abroad. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A—UP-TOWN FLATS TO LET IN SUITES of eight, nine, and ten rooms; newly frescoed and in pleasant situation. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—NO RENT.—ARRANGEments will be made with desirable party whereby they can board family and secure their living without cost. Address Furnished House, Box 249 *Times* Office.

ADJACENT TO CENTRAL PARK AND DR. HALL'S CHURCH.—To let, on 55th st. between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av., A No. 1 flats in suites of seven to ten rooms. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND STORE with basement. Inquire of L. ODELL, No. 48 West 33d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET—WELL lighted and desirable; suitable for sample merchandise, artists, or other business. Apply on premises, No. 619 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD, AND two single gentlemen wish a floor in a strictly private family; best references required. Address D. J. T., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have opened a large and attractive stock of SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
READY-MADE DRESSES,
MILLINERY, &c., &c.,
Of the latest and NEWEST STYLES, specially selected in the English and Continental markets for their retail sales.

Their customers and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to pay them a visit.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools,* and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute,* No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES EMployment as daily governess; she will teach thoroughly all the English branches, music, French, (acquired abroad,) Spanish, and drawing; terms moderate; best references. Address F. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SIX YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching the higher English branches, French, and music desires a position in a school or family; music a specialty; highest testimonials. Address TEACHER, No. 543 Broadway.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO TEACH offers her services to ladies of neglected education for all the English branches; best references. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS, AN EXperienced governess and teacher, desires a situation in a private family or boarding-school, or as a traveling companion; best of references. Address M. H. H., Hudson, Mass.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER OF music and French wishes morning engagements in families or schools. Address B. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT-CUTter, to go to Milwaukee, Wis. Address
H. G. CARY,
care of TOPHAM, WELD & CO.,
No. 593 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chamber-maid; best references. Call at No. 56 West 48th st., basement.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED.—A FRENCH NURSE OR LADY'S MAID to travel to Europe with a lady; best of reference required. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; ORANGEman preferred. Apply at No. 146 West 39th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY, AUCTION, BROKERAGE, AND COMMISSION.—Partner wanted, a young and energetic man with a moderate capital, to join the subscriber, who has an extensive acquaintance and full knowledge of the above lines of business. Address, with full particulars, capital, &c., FRED. J. PARKER, office of this paper, Box No. 115.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE I shall expose for sale at public auction on the premises, on Aug. 26, 1875, at 10 A. M., the fixtures, crockery and contents of Restaurant in premises No. 60 East 10th st. WILLIAM G. McCREA,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GOOD CORRUgated iron; also a lot of three-inch thick flooring, suitable for stable or coal yard. Apply to
SAMUEL DARLING,
Pier No. 50 North River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADway.—Removed to 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.; select servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotels, boarding-houses; lady attending.

A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN) DESIRES a situation as companion to a lady or as nursery governess; City or country; has considerable taste concerning matters of dress. Address C. L., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.—A neat and tidy colored girl, just from Norfolk, Va., a situation as general worker; no objection to the country.

CARPENTER HAS REMOVED

From 11th st. to No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., where servants of every nationality, Protestant and Catholic, can be had.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl to do chamber-work and waiting; is experienced in both capacities, and can furnish good City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl; can do house-work of all kinds well; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid; is a good waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice, respectable young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist in any capacity; best of reference. Call or address No. 241 East 31st st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND intelligent young girl as chamber-maid; has two years' reference from her last employer. Call at or address, for two days, No. 208 Elm st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl to take care of children, and sew and do house-work; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CLERK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, ALMOST 13, smart and nice-looking, in a store or some light office; writes nicely. Call at No. 331 East 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a German young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking perfectly; makes excellent pastries; good bread and biscuit baker; best references; City or country; sober, honest, very neat and obliging. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, aged thirty-eight; wages $25; has only lived in the best of families, to whom she can refer; can get up a good dinner and takes charge of her kitchen; makes splendid bread. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking thoroughly; is very neat and tidy; has good references, and will go to the country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; PROTESTant; steady and reliable; for a private family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake maker, &c.; understands all kinds good cooking; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, reliable girl as cook, washer, and ironer or general house-work; is willing and economical; good cook and first-class washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Apply at 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country, hotel, or boarding-house; good reference. Apply at No. 409 West 24th st., below 9th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; good cook; coarse washing; good reference; City or country. Apply for two days at No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.; Mrs. Hardman.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, capable, neat, and tidy, as first-class cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as good plain cook; willing to assist with washing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 154 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK; GOOD references. Call for two days at No. 110 West 19th st., near 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, CITY OR COUNTRY; by a very competent, tidy, willing girl, with good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good baker and pastry cook; best references. Call at No. 433 West 50th st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as plain cook or to do general house-work; can furnish good references. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER and seamstress to go out during the dull season for $1 25 per day in City or country; can cut, fit, and sew on different machines. Address Competent, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY of experience as housekeeper, or lady's companion; dignified and capable of directing servants. Address for one week Housekeeper, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—By a capable New-England woman, of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WIDOW OF EXPERIence, a working house-keeper's place, with aged people or with an invalid, with the privilege of her daughter, 12 years of age. Call at 331 East 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser and neat sewer; has five years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of finery; also gentlemen's linens; has the best City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress; understands fluting, and is willing to assist with other work; good reference. Apply at No. 32 West 13th st., in the store.

NURSE.—AS NURSE FOR GROWING CHILDREN and to do plain sewing; is fully capable of taking entire charge of the nursery; is fond of children. Address E. F., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE in a gentleman's family; can take care of a baby from its birth, and would make heself useful. Call for two days at No. 210 East 63d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADY'S COMpanion.—By a young girl; wages not so much importance as a good home. Address immediately, Miss Nettie Barnette, York, Penn.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent infants' nurse; is accustomed to the care of children; sews neatly; a good home preferred to wages; City or country. Apply at 152 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A PROTESTANT AMERican girl as nurse. Call Thursday, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 33 East 33d st.

NURSE.—AS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY NURSE FOR City or country; best City reference; is now disengaged. Call on Mrs. G. Edgeworth, No. 404 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, AS nurse, and willing to make herself useful; is very genteel; can do sewing. Call at No. 602 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl, who is a competent dress-maker, in a private family; is willing to do the chamber-work; is willing, obliging, and has good reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; work by the day or week; understands dressmaking and finishing of ladies' dresses in the neatest style; City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a competent seamstress and dress-maker, to go out by the day or week; best reference; terms moderate. Call or address M. H., No. 122 East 51st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE woman, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and do all kinds of fine hand sewing; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and take care of grown children; is a neat sewer by hand or machine; good City reference. Call or address No. 488 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, fine ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home, or go out by the day; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 1,299 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WASHING.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN SOLICITS washing at home; is A1 on gentlemen's shirts, collars, and cuffs; can give five years' reference from present employers. Call at No. 350 1st av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like a gentleman's and lady's washing to do at her own home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 West 30th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A WOMAN, an engagement to go out by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as butler in a private family, or waiter in hotel or club; good references; thoroughly understands his business; City or country. W. N., Norton's Agency, No. 3 Broadway.

CLERK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-one, as clerk in some store; is a good, plain writer; willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. W., No. 227 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND WAITER OR COACHMAN and groom.—By a young single man; understands both branches thoroughly; can milk, take care of furnace, help the gardener, black boots, and will make himself generally useful; is a good driver, sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best references. Address Driver, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant married man, aged twenty-six years, who wishes a situation where he can have cottage or rooms; can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, pruning, managing graperies, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's new office, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stables in good order; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best City reference. Address G. K., Box No. 262, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, SINGLE man, aged twenty-seven; has five years' first-class City reference as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses, carriages, and harness. Call on or address P. H., No. 311 4th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; will be disengaged by the first of the month; five years' first-class City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 127 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also garden, if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS MAN; is a first-class coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging, and strictly temperate; married; no incumbrance; will be highly recommended. Call or address J. Q., No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; has the highest City reference from last employer. Address for two days B. B., private stable, No. 12 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; has four years first-class City reference from his late employer; is a trustworthy man in every respect. Call or address J. D., No. 521 5th av., Club Stable, corner 44th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIenced man as first-class coachman; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; has both City and country references. Call on or address T., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Address, for two days, A. E., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; UNderstands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; will make himself useful; strictly temperate; highly recommended. Address B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; can come highly recommended from last employer's. Call or address Coachman, 244 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who can be highly recommended; best City reference from last employer, No. 361 5th av. Call on or address D. C., private stable, No. 490 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPEtent young man; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references; City or country. Call on or address J. M. C., No. 876 6th av., City.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a respectable single young man; eight years' City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, native of Denmark; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; best reference. Address N. Peterson, Box No. 108 Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; six years' best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address W. S., No. 232 East 20th st., rear stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, CITY or country; is capable and obliging; good City reference. Apply to Jesse Daw, No. 683 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY. APPLY for two days to E. O. N., No. 38 Lewis st.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED NORTH German as farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; best of references. Apply at John Fisher's dining saloon, No. 12 Dutch street, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; SINgle; understands vines, greenhouse, flower and kitchen gardening, &c.; excellent references. Address L. C., Box No. 58, Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN; understands his business in every branch; also the management of a farm; best reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF A medical or surgical nurse, with ten years' experience, can address Nurse, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or call at store No. 659 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, AGED thirty years, who can care and drive horses; care cattle, milk, do gardening; care hot-house plants, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in private family; sober, willing, and obliging; thirteen years' best City reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as waiter in private family or boarding-house; excellent City reference. Address B., No. 107 West 24th st.

$200.—THIS AMOUNT WILL BE PAID for a permanent position paying a fair salary, by a young man who has held a position of responsibility and trust for over ten years, and can command some capital if required. Address J. S. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Eugler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., New-York, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time. The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875. A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5. Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. A physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City: a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts. Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens, Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMNARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS

GRAMMAR

112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept 16.
J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.) School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27; KINDERGARTEN, Oct. 1.

Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MISS SPRING'S

English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $380. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,

Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. (Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13.
Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS, assisted by MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the eighteenth year of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOY'S School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTITUTE will reopen Sept. 14. A thorough English and classical school for boys; twenty-five boarders; no day scholars. Address HARRY PECK, Principal.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

THOROUGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE very best; English, classics, German, French, music; opens Sept. 6; boating, bathing. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Florida, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year; admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address REV. P. D. OAKY.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG Ladies, Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Ct.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1|BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15
*RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 8|ABYSSINIA.WED., Sept. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.............Wednesday, Sept. 29

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN....................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..................................Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..............................Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..............................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........................Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING................................Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.........Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pousolz...................Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre.........................Saturday, Oct. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.......................Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.|Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M.|The Queen, Sep.18, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....................Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, Sept. 21, 8:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON..........................Saturday, Aug. 28
GEORGIA............................Wednesday, Sept. 1

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES..................................Aug. 27
FOR HAYTI and COLOMBIA:
ALPS....................................Sept. 8
ETNA...................................Sept. 29
FOR KINGSTON, HAYTI, and VENEZUELA:
ATLAS..................................Sept. 11

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.................................Aug. 31, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CHINA......................................Sept. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK....................Thursday, Sept. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.......................THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.......TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC...................SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.............SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.......Sat., Aug. 28 | MAIN.........Sat., Sept. 15
DONAU.......Sat., Sept. 4 | HERMANN.Wed., Sept. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.....................................60 gold.
Steerage..30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO..........Aug. 28|HINDOO............Sept. 25
NAVARINO.........Sept. 11|OTHELLO.............Oct. 9

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....................20 00
First-class to Albany....................................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st.. 8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 21st..12:00 M.
Sunday, 22d...... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d....... 1:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d...... 8:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d.....12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 24th.... 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th..... 1:30 P. M.
Wed'day, 25th..10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 25th.... 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th.11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.... 4:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st..3:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 23d......1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th...7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th....2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 25th..6:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 25th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th.3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.......6:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th......11:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th.......4:00 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY,

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.

Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

N. B.—On SATURDAY, Aug. 21, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M., instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery,

(Organized 1860.)

INTEREST DATED MONTHLY. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 1st day of September will date interest from that time. HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORNER 14TH ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,473,396 79; surplus, $329,088 72. R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, THE 25TH, soon after 10 o'clock, in one of the Broadway and 5th av. stages, between 34th st. and Union square, a LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing two $20 bills, with $5 bill, amounting in all to between $70 and $80; also two safe-keys. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the stage company, 43d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua end, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1875.

Trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows: 6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M., and 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 8:15, 10:15 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., and 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, 9:40, and 11 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will leave hourly from 8:30 to 10:15 A. M., and thereafter every 35 minutes until 10:30 P. M.

On SATURDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) connects with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN, Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WEST-ERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

Including Ready-made Horse Blankets, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.

W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS.

All goods at reduced prices and in very large assortments. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE EXtension top phaeton, one Victoria; also one wagonette; all nearly new and used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

HARNESS.—BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY BY dealing direct with the manufacturer. A large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

A Safe and Profitable New-England Security.

Vermont Division of PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD

The sale of the First Mortgage Bonds ($20,000 to the mile,) gives ample funds for the completion of the road, and insures under its able and faithful mangement a very profitable and absolutely safe investment, and opens an entirely New Western Route to Boston and Portland.

A limited amount of their

First Mortgage Sinking Fund GOLD BONDS

For sale at present at a price yielding

8 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.

HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

The Mariposa Land and Mining Company.

Executive Office, Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1875.

The Board of Trustees of this Company, on the 16th of August, levied an assessment of One Dollar per share on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable immediately. Any stock upon which said assessment shall not have been paid on or before Sept. 17, will be delinquent, and will be advertised and sold at public auction Oct. 11, 1875.

Payments of the assessment can be made in U. S. currency at this office. MORRIS H. SMITH, Asst. Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BONDS, 5 PER CENT. GOLD, DUE 1895,

Interest Payable January and July, Coupon or Registered,

FOR SALE BY

CHASE & HIGGINSON, NO. 27 DREXEL BUILDING, CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
ALSO, OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS, PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT., AT VERY LOW RATES,

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment securities our specialty 23 years.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 30, 1875.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE OUTstanding bonds of its issue of $1,000,000 8 per cent., first series, due Nov. 15, 1875, at any time prior to that date, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. CHARLES W. ANGELL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, MO., TEN PER Cent. Bonds for sale by WM. R. UTLEY, No. 4 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 29, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1875.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1875, on the Eight per cent. Convertible Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1875.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON AND after Sept. 1, 1875, the coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st September, 1875, of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

BIG BONANZA.

138TH TO 144TH NIGHTS HERE.

Misses Sara Jewett, Sargent, Jamieson, Mortimer, and Fannie Francis, (her first appearance here;) Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Whiting, Moore, Ringgold, Rockwell, and Maurice Barrymore, (his first appearance here.)

*** Next MONDAY, (Aug. 30,) THE MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE in THE GRAND DUCHESS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA.

☞ J. F. Zimmerman has the honor to announce that he has perfected arrangements with Augustin Daly, Esq., for a short season of six (6) nights and one matinée, commencing

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

The wonderful children who comprise the MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA are Senorita CARMON UNDA Y MORON, eight years old, and Senorita GUADALUPE, six years old; also, twenty-seven juvenile artists, all of singular talent. The operas will be produced with accuracy, artists, chorus, and orchestra being as efficient as that of the most complete operatic organizations.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 30, OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.

Senorita CARMON UNDA Y MORON as the DUCHESS.

Box-office now open at theatre. Regular theatre prices.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ALL THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,

Last performances of AROUND THE WORLD. AROUND THE WORLD.

MONDAY EVENING, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT AS HAMLET, SUPPORTED BY AN AMERICAN CAST.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Popular prices. Fifteenth week of Popular prices.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

Decided hit of Offenbach's wonderfully brilliant opera THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

Home talent appreciated when superior to foreign. House crowded nightly.

Miss Nellie Laskelle, Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Nellie Allen, Miss Venie Clancy, Mr. Harry Allen, Mr. W. H. Woodfield, Mr. George Atkins, Mr. C. W. Butler. Large and well-trained chorus, full orchestra, magnificent costumes, exquisite scenery by Matt Morgan. No expense spared to secure a magnificent mise-en-scène.

EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.............................Manager

BRILLIANT REOPENING THIS WEEK with THE BEST COMPANY YET PRESENTED even at this, THE MODEL FAMILY THEATRE.

A PURE AND WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

THE MODEL THEATRE OF NEW-YORK. THE GRANDEST VARIETY COMPANY IN THE WORLD. MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS TABLE, EN suite, on second floor, and one on third floor; 45th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; handsomely furnished, by private family occupying their own house; references given and required. Address M., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN HOME FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, No. 1,481 Broadway, south-west corner 45th st.—Pleasant rooms, first-class table, and free tuition in the French language. Send for circular.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with private table, suitable for first-class families; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House strictly first class.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE PERSONS OR married couples, or a party of four or five wishing connecting rooms, clean and newly furnished, with excellent table, can be accommodated at No. 137 West 13th st.

THREE HANDSOME FURNISHED CONnecting rooms, on second floor, also three on third floor, to let, with board, to families or singly. No. 46 West 32d st., between Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511.—THIS ELEGANT RESIdence will be opened on the 20th as an apartment-house, with table d'hote attached. Private stable adjoining the house.

ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURnished, to let with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To let, an entire floor, elegantly furnished, either to a party of gentlemen or a small family; private table or breakfast only. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN a private house, 35th st., near 5th av.; terms moderate; references unexceptionable. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without private table, for the season; location unsurpassed. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—THIRD FLOOR, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; also, large room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

THREE FLOORS, THREE ROOMS DEEP, en suite or singly, with large closets and bath, and first-class table; private or otherwise; references. No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS in suites or separately, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, convenient to Broadway, Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines.

DESIRABLY-KEPT FURNISHED ROOM to let, to gentlemen only, without board. Private house, No. 35 West 10th st.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

TWO OR THREE CHOICE ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, to let, with or without board, en suite or singly. Call at No. 23 West 30th st.

THREE ROOMS ON THE PARLOR FLOOR to let with board; hot and cold water; also rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d street.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, CONSISTING of gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, a parlor and two bedrooms on ground or first floor, with private table; private house preferred; situation between 14th and 23d sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 3,528 Post Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED BY A gentleman and sister in a neat, strictly respectable private family in first-class neighborhood; terms about $90 per month; permanency if suited; best references given and required. Address A. A., Box No. 3,432 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN ON STATEN Island for September and October; large and pleasant rooms; fine view of the Bay; fifteen minutes from the ferry, landing and convenient to cars; No. 5 Fiedler's Park, Tompkinsville. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 5,670, New-York.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.

THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.

my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE SEASON OF 1875-6.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the engagement of

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN,

to give ONE HUNDRED impersonations in the principal cities of the United States, TWENTY-ONE of which have been assigned to this theatre, the first performance to be

HAMLET,

on the opening night, next MONDAY, AUG. 30,

when Mr. SULLIVAN will have in support the full Shakspearean organization of Booth's Theatre, giving promise of a representation of remarkable effectiveness.

Mr. JAS. F. CATHCART and Miss LOUISE HIBBERT, of the principal London theatres, who have been specially engaged to accompany Mr. SULLIVAN on his tour through the country, make their first appearance here.

☞ THE SALE OF SEATS ☜

is now begun, and to meet the demand for places the Box Office will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MONDAY, Sept. 20, Mr. GEORGE BELMORE, the renowned English character actor, as NAT GOSLING, in Boucicault's drama, FLYING SCUD.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

GREAT SUCCESS of the celebrated Prima Donna,

MISS JULIA MATHEWS,

and Henderson and Colville's ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY, in the Grand Folie Musicale, in three acts, BOULOTTE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOULOTTE......................Miss JULIA MATHEWS
KING BOBECHE.................Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT
BLUE BEARD.....................Mr. ALBERT BRENNIR

and every member of the MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.

Musical Director......................Mr. F. STANISLAUS
NEW SCENERY..............by......Mr. MATT MORGAN

New costumes and appointments.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, situate on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing the best in this country; first-class table; send for circular; terms moderate. M. B. PARSONS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, Morris County, N. J., will remain open until Oct. 1. Fine Scenery, good drives, and fine mountain air.

NO MOSQUITOES.

Boats leave foot of Barclay st. 8:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, thence two and a half miles by stage to Heath House. COLEMAN & CARRIQUE, Proprietors.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y. ON THE PARADE GROUND.

ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

A FEW ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD CAN be had at Clifton Beach, Greenwich, Conn., twenty-five miles from City, by New-Haven Railroad; location high and healthy; immediately on the Sound; bathing, boating, fishing; terms moderate. Address Box No. 65, Port Chester, N. Y.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

ROSS MANSION, NYACK.

Rooms to rent with board for the month of September; fine view, extensive grounds; five minutes' walk from depot. Address Box No. 276 Post Office, Nyack.

GRANT HOUSE, CATSKILL, N. Y.—HAS ACcommodations for a few more guests with desirable rooms. A. J. GRANT, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

REOPENING OF THE

ASTOR HOUSE,

NEW-YORK CITY, by ALLEN & DAM.

The ASTOR HOUSE, having been entirely renovated with modern improvements, and newly furnished, will be opened as a first-class hotel, on the European plan, about Sept. 1, 1875. The business public will find it one of the most comfortable and convenient in the City, the rooms being unusually large, light, and airy. One of Otis Brothers' elegant passenger elevators will run all day and all night, the best of servants will be employed, and no pains will be spared for the comfort of its patrons. Main entrance on Vesey street. Rooms, $1 to $4 a day.

The Rotunda has been elegantly fitted as a restaurant, and will furnish all the delicacies of the season. The finest oysters in the country a specialty. The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, ales, &c. ALLEN & DAM, Proprietors.

GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Manager.

N. B.—Mr. DAM will continue his proprietorship of the Union Square Hotel, New-York—one of the best-known hotels up town.

From the Home Journal, Aug. 5, 1875.

ELEGANT AND ECONOMICAL HOUSE-KEEPING.—As the Summer season will be drawing to a close ere long, it will be interesting to our readers who contemplate returning from the fashionable watering-places to learn that Messrs. LELAND, of the Sturtevant House, have carried out their original plan of so managing the six brown-stone private houses attached to the hotel, and fronting on 29th st., that families can secure suites of rooms so arranged that they can have their special private entrance, with many other facilities so much prized in private houses. Families and newly-married couples, before making other arrangements, should know of the inducements offered by the Messrs. LELAND for elegant housekeeping, which combine all the advantages of private establishments; housekeeping without the annoyance of hiring servants, marketing, &c.; housekeepers, it is believed, will meet with the possible realization of the dream of all that is desirable to make domestic life happy. It will be shown, at least, that this desirable consummation can be reached at an outlay of money far less than any other arrangement will permit.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, and GENERAL SEDGWICK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

GENERAL SEDGWICK.

Barclay st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45, 11, and 11:15 A. M., 4:45, 5, and 5:15 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Return tickets good on either boat.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, AND GEN. SEDGWICK, MAKE SIX TRIPS DAILY TO THIS FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE,

giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining

TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND FIVE HOURS ON THE FINEST BEACH IN AMERICA.

EXCURSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER WILLIAM COOK

WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BARNUM, THERON.—SUPREME COURT, for the First Judicial District of the State of New-York.—THE PACIFIC BANK, plaintiff, against THERON BARNUM, defendant.—Summons for amoney demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Park row, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest on four thousand and fifty dollars from May 31, 1875, and with interest on five hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-six cents from the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1875. AMOS G. HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of July, 1875. AMOS G. HULL,

jy22-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES SIGISON, Eliza Ann Slater, and Joshua Slater, her husband, plaintiffs, against THOMAS SIGISON, Henry C. Hathaway, and Elizabeth, his wife, Horace A. Foote, and Emily K., his wife, Charlotte E. Randle, Thomas Skidmore, William Skidmore, Catharine Clark, and Stephen M. Knevals, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 82 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 16th, 1875. PADDOCK & CANNON,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 82 Nassau street, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated June 19th, 1875.

PADDOCK & CANNON,

jy15-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. POSTPONEMENT.

The KIRALFY BROTHERS are regretfully compelled to defer the first performance of

AROUND THE WORLD

Until the 28th, owing to an accident to the machinery at a dress rehearsal.

All tickets purchased for the 26th are good for the 28th; other after dates days good for after dates.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE | SECOND WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation.

CROWDED | COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.

NIGHTLY. | Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, AUG. 28, second matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..................................Conductor.

The most MAGNIFICENT GARDEN in the WORLD. CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK. GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS. THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST, Mr. J. LEVY.

THIS EVENING the eminent baritone,

SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, GRAND CELEBRATION, 126TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GOETHE.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

SERENADE BAND.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors.............................Messrs. AP PLEBY

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Lodoiska"..............................Cherubini
PASTORAL, Christmas Oratorio............................Bach
SYMPHONY in C, No. 10, (first time)..............Mozart
OVERTURE, "Coriolanus."........................Beethoven
ANDANTE from the Octet..............................Schubert
FAUST, (Ein Musikalisches Characterbild)...Rubinstein
OVERTURE, "Robespierre."..............................Litolff
INTERLUDE, INVOCATION of the Alpenfay, } "Manfred," Op. 115......Schumann
HUNGARIAN DANCES....................................Hofmann
HULDIGUNGS MARCH...Liszt

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

JOSH HART.......................................Proprietor
Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN........................Manager

THIS POPULAR SPECIALTY THEATRE will commence the Fall and Winter season on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, with the greatest list of acknowledged leading variety artists of the day,

THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN NEW-YORK.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

AUG. 26, 27, AND 28.

The New-Jersey Southern regular lines leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M.

The elegant steamer ADELPHI will make the extra trip, leaving Harrison st. at 10 o'clock, West 24th st. at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 at 11 A. M.

Returning, leave the Park twenty minutes after the close of the races. W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, FRIDAY, Aug. 27, SATURDAY, Aug. 28.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,

corner Broadway and 13th st.

Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.

Including wine, $1.

Everything of the best.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE and HENRY F. MARTIN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Stockbridge and Henry F. Martin, heretofore carrying on business as partners under the firm name of Stockbridge & Martin, in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said title, and that the eighth day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au12-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN SAMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,121.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edwin Samson, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of September, A. D., 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Rooms 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of August, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Au19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS R. CRANE and LORIN P. CRANE, bankrupts.—No. 2,565.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lorin P. Crane, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au26-law3wTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of August, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. JEFFERS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of August, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of COLLINS L. BALCH, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in bankruptcy, I will receive tenders or proposals in writing for the purchase of the entire stock in trade of the late firm of J. W. & K. CHISHOLM & CO., bankrupts, from the 25th to the 31st day of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at noon of the last named day, at my office, in the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal street, in the City of New-York. Said tenders or proposals to be made for the entire stock as a whole, and for cash, and subject to the approval of the Register in Bankruptcy and the Assignee. The stock and inventory can be seen daily at No. 423 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Assignee of J. W. & K. Chisholm & Co.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1875.

HENRY B. BUNSTER, A BANKRUPT, in the matter of.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. on said day, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the open and uncollected accounts of said bankrupt, estimated to amount to about $25,000; and, also, certain Polish bonds, part of the estate of said bankrupt, the value of which is unknown; and, also, all the right and title of said bankrupt under the Carver patent to certain lands in Minnesota; such sale to be at the risk of the purchaser.

ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee, No. 47 Broad st., New-York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PLYMPTOM, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

al2-law3wTh* B. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

THE REIGN OF CRIME.

TWO BURGLARS NEATLY CAUGHT.

EFFECTIVE INDIAN CLUB EXERCISE—THIEVES CAUGHT IN A HOUSE IN EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET—THE DISCOVERY AND CAPTURE—ONE OF THE BURGLARS BADLY WOUNDED.

At an early hour yesterday morning the family of Mr. John G. Gottsberger, at No. 343 East Seventeenth street, were awakened by the operations of burglars. Hastily arising, Mr. Gottsberger saw one of the burglars in the act of leaving the house through a rear window. The gentleman seized the rascal by the leg and called for assistance. Mr. Gottsberger's son George responded to the call and brought with him a heavy Indian club. The burglar struggled with desperation to escape, and threatened to shoot; but Mr. Gottsberger held on to the leg of the thief until his son arrived. Fearful that the fellow would carry out his threat, and perhaps murder them both, young Mr. Gottsberger struck him a stunning blow on the head. Mr. Gottsberger then released his grasp, and the burglar fell to the yard below in an insensible condition. Meantime the alarm had been given, and Officers Kelly, Sheridan, and Farrell, of the Eighteenth Precinct, hastened to Mr. Gottsberger's residence. They arrived just in time to capture the other burglar, who had secreted himself when his confederate was seized by Mr. Gottsberger, and who was found in the vestibule of the front doorway. The wounded man was found lying where he was dropped, still insensible. A stretcher was provided, upon which he was placed and carried to the station-house, where his wounds were dressed by a Police Surgeon. He proved to be Donald Harris, and his confederate was recognized as John Gibbons. Both are old offenders. After Harris had revived sufficiently the prisoners were taken to the Central Office. As Harris seemed to be failing rapidly from the exertion, Superintendent Walling directed him to be taken to the Yorkville Police Court immediately. On one of Gibbons' fingers was found a ring which was identified as part of the plunder taken by burglars on Monday from the jewelry store of Frederick Frank, No. 421 East Nineteenth street. Gibbons was committed for trial without bail by Justice Kilbreth, on complaints preferred by Mr. Frank, and Harris was similarly held upon the affidavit of Mr. Gottsberger. An examination showed that the burglars effected an entrance to the house with a skeleton key. They had collected clothing and valuables worth several hundred dollars, which they had placed in the parlor ready for removal. They then ascended to the floor above, and forced with a jimmy the door of the room where they were found. While engaged in this work they were heard by Mr. Gottsberger. Harris, in his personal examination, described himself as a shoemaker by occupation, aged twenty-three years, and residing at No. 56 Lewis street. Gibbons represented himself to be a book canvasser, aged twenty-six, and he entered a formal plea of "not guilty." Harris, when asked to plead, said "I have nothing to say." He was sent to Bellevue Hospital last evening.

GARROTING REVIVED.

A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY—AN ASSAULT BY AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Since the time when City Judge Russell broke up the atrocious system of garroting, by sentences of from twenty to forty years, there has not been such a series of daring robberies accompanied by deeds of violence as have happened lately. One of the worst of these cases occurred at about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and is the first regular garroting attack that has been made in this City for years. As Andrew Janssen, a Swede, about fifty-five years old, who has been in this country only a short time, and who resides in Washington street, was passing the north-west corner of the Battery he was met by a tall, powerfully-built man, who accosted him and proposed to accompany him home. Janssen became suspicious of the stranger, and in a determined tone declined his offer. The man then, as quick as a flash, put his arm around Janssen's neck, and seizing him at the same instant by the throat, threw him to the ground on his back, placing his knee on Janssen's breast and keeping hold of his throat, nearly suffocating him. While Janssen lay on his back utterly helpless, the man ran his unoccupied hand into the pockets of his victim and robbed him of a $1 greenback, two fifty-cent, and five ten-cent fractional currency notes. While Janssen lay prostrate and was being robbed, Officer John McDonald, of the First Precinct, saw him, and came to his rescue just in time, probably, to save his life, for he was completely exhausted when the officer came up. The robber caught sight of the officer, and releasing his deadly grasp on Janssen's throat immediately ran toward Washington street. McDonald raised an alarm, and was soon joined by two other officers, and they all pursued the robber and would-be assassin. He made a stout resistance when seized and was secured with great trouble. A large clasp-knife was found open in his pocket, and he admitted that he would have used it on Officer McDonald had he had an opportunity. He was recognized as an escaped convict, and is thought to be the same man who attempted a robbery in Greenwich street at an earlier hour in the evening. He was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, and gave his name as Thomas Clancy, and in answer to the usual questions said that he was twenty-two years old, was born in New-York, resided at No. 12 West street, was a driver, and was not guilty of the charge. He was held, in default of $5,000 bail, for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Janssen is a respectable-looking man, and appeared to be suffering from nervous prostration, resulting from the violent attack made upon him. McDonald says that after he had arrested Clancy the latter said, in a threatening manner, "If you had not taken me, I would have taken you."

THE RECENT TRAGEDIES.

CLUES TO THE PERPETRATOR OF THE LUMBER-YARD MURDER—MR. NOE MUCH IMPROVED—HIS SUPPOSED WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

Superintendent Walling and the entire detective force of the Central Office were busily employed all day yesterday in working up the Langan and Noe cases, but during most of the day without any decisive result. In the Langan case, however, they could do nothing except wait for information from another city, where inquiries were being made from the local Police, with a view to the arrest of the suspected person. Mr. Walling learned that on Thursday night this person had been robbed of a silver watch and chain by the gang of which Langan was a member, but whether by Langan or not does not appear. The watch and chain shown by Langan on Saturday morning, however, are identical in description with those which had been stolen. The account of the man who did the shooting tallies as to his personal appearance with the man who, on Thursday night, was robbed of his watch and chain, and publicly declared that, knowing the thieves, he would arrest them if no one else did. The theory of the Police is that this victim of the robbery, going up town Saturday noon on a street car, saw Connors, Curran, and Langan standing on the corner of Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, and recognized them as the men by whom he had been robbed. He jumped from the car and first seized Connors, dragging him to the car, but became convinced in a moment that it was one of the other two men who had actually committed the robbery. Then he let go of Connors and started for the other two, who ran away in separate directions. He happened to follow Langan, and getting cornered in the lumber-yard, Langan turned and made a fight for liberty, whereupon the fatal shot was fired. It was apparent from the wound that when it was made the two men were facing each other, and were very close together when the pistol was fired. When the two men were last seen, which was as they were entering the lumber-yard, Langan was in advance and running away. It was plain, therefore, to the Police that Langan, finding his retreat cut off, turned upon his pursuer, and a struggle ensued between them, which ended in the homicide. Superintendent Walling is convinced that he is upon the track of the right man, and hopes that within a day or two he will have him in custody.

In the Noe case the first developments of the day were encouraging. Mr. Perego, the brother-in-law of the victim, reported to Superintendent Walling that, although Mr. Noe was still far from rational, he had improved so greatly from the previous evening that the hopes of the surgeons had been much strengthened, not only that he would regain consciousness, but that he would ultimately recover. The confidence in the discovery of the burglar raised by this information was somewhat lessened shortly after by the order of Justice Otterbourg to produce the man "Jack" Corbert before him at the Tombs Police Court at 11 o'clock A. M. It was supposed that Corbert had obtained the help of a lawyer, and that this order was merely a preliminary to his discharge on the ground that they had as yet been unable to produce any positive evidence against him; but these fears proved groundless. Corbert was taken to court at the appointed hour by Detective Reilly, when Justice Otterbourg promptly remanded him to Head-quarters to await further developments, and announced his purpose to remand him from day to day until such time as Superintendent Walling should say that it was no longer necessary to keep him in custody. Having his mind relieved on this point, the Superintendent sent the detectives out in all directions, following up such hints and clues as came to him, and they were by no means few or unimportant. He had on the previous evening obtained the end of a line of evidence which should lead without fail to the burglar, and it was upon this that he kept his force chiefly at work during the day.

HOMICIDE IN SIXTH STREET.

What was supposed to be a mysterious murder was reported at the Coroners' office yesterday. The case was that of Feodora C. Goesch, of No. 77 Chrystie street, who was said to have died under suspicious circumstances. Coroner Croker, with his Deputy, Dr. Cushman, took the case, and the post-mortem examination made by the latter showed that death resulted from extravasation of blood upon the brain, caused by blows upon the head. It was also reported that these injuries had been inflicted by an unknown woman, on Sunday, Aug. 15, at No. 405 Sixth street. These meagre facts being reported to Superintendent Walling, he sent Detective O'Brien to investigate the matter, and he was soon in possession of all the details. It appears that Goesch was the proprietor of the wine saloon on the first floor of No. 405 Sixth street, which has a Summer garden behind it. On Sunday evening, Aug. 15, a number of boys living on the upper floors of the house were running about this garden making a noise, and Goesch, using a towel as a weapon, struck at them lightly, and drove them out. They went up stairs to their parents, and reported that Goesch had been whipping them. Among them was the little son of Mrs. Bier, and she went down stairs into the saloon; an angry altercation ensued between her and Goesch. Finally she struck him on the head with some weapon, but what it was has not yet been ascertained. The blow did not appear at the time to injure him, and the serious result which finally followed was slowly developed. The inquest in the case will be held by Coroner Croker, and meantime Superintendent Walling has taken measures to have in custody any person who may be accused by the verdict.

AT THE MUZZLE OF A BURGLAR'S PISTOL.

About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night the butter and provision store of Charles Sleutler, at No. 336 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D., was entered by burglars, who gained access to it by opening the hall door with false keys. The noise of their entry awoke Rudolph Eichler, aged nineteen, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Sleutler, who sleeps in the store. He jumped up and was about to give an alarm preparatory to grappling with the thieves, when one of the burglars ordered him with an oath to keep quiet and lie down again, at the same moment placing the muzzle of a revolver to the young man's head. Eichler, who was wholly unarmed and in his night clothes, wisely deeming discretion the better part of valor under such circumstances, obeyed the burglars orders promptly. While the first burglar kept guard over Eichler, his confederate ransacked the money drawer. Both desperadoes then left, taking with them a quantity of cigars. A description of the burglars was given the Police by Eichler, and they are now being searched for by the Brooklyn Detectives.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

John McCauley, seventeen years old, of No. 134 Elizabeth street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of burglariously entering the house of Herman Oswald, at No. 217 Hester street, on Tuesday night, and stealing two boxes of cigars, two gold badges, a gold ring, a meerschaum pipe, and a gold stud of the total value of about $50. The accused admitted his guilt, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBBED BY A ROOM-MATE.

On the evening of the 9th inst. Mr. Emil Seidle, residing at No. 925 Ray street, Philadelphia, was robbed by George O. Farwell, his room-mate, of a certificate of stock of the Woodruff Sleeping Coach Company valued at $500, a quantity of wearing apparel, and jewelry. Seidle learned that Farwell had come to New-York with the stolen property, and followed him, arriving here on Sunday. He made diligent search for Farwell, and on Tuesday evening found him at Sweeney's Hotel and gave him into the custody of Patrolman Murphy, of the Fourth Precinct. On searching him the certificate of stock and pawn-tickets for the clothing and jewelry were found in his possession. He acknowledged his guilt, and, waiving all formalities, consented to return to Philadelphia for trial. He was placed in charge of Detective Tieman, of the Central Office, and was taken to Philadelphia last evening.

AN ADROIT ROBBERY.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening a stranger entered the lager-beer saloon of Louis Koch, at No. 157 Third avenue, and called for a glass of beer. After drinking the beer the stranger went to the rear of the saloon, and made his way unperceived to the apartment of Mr. Koch, above the saloon, which he ransacked thoroughly, and secured $140 in money, a gold watch and chain valued at $225, and other jewelry valued in all at $700, with which he made his escape. No clew to his identity has been obtained.

ANOTHER ROBBER SHOT.

Officer Mallory, of the Twenty-first Precinct, attempted last night to arrest John Trainor, on a charge of robbing Owen McBride, of No. 300 East Fortieth street, of $90. When the officer approached him Trainor drew a knife and attempted to stab him, but the officer was too quick for him and, drawing his pistol, shot him in the thigh, inflicting a severe flesh wound. The desperado was then secured, and was found to be so badly injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, instead of being locked up.

RAPID-TRANSIT PLANS DISCUSSED.

A protracted session of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners was held yesterday. Messrs. Cornell and Smithers were granted a hearing as to their proposition to partially change the route formerly proposed by them. Mr. Cornell offered to open the old route into Third avenue at Astor place, and run it up the center of that avenue, instead of Lexington avenue. Mr. Rumble, of Morrisania, was also granted a hearing by Engineer Newton. A long hearing, which lasted nearly the whole of the session, took place between the representatives of the Gilbert Elevated Railway and Mr. Scott, of the Greenwich Street Elevated Road, relative to the respective routes of these railways. The remaining portion of the session was occupied by a discussion on points of law. The important matter of each of these discussions could not be ascertained.

An additional plan was received by the Commissioners from Mr. J. E. Serrell, and also a second explanatory letter relative to the One Rail Rapid Transit Road. It states that the pillars supporting the tracks of this road are made of wrought-iron tubes, from twelve to twenty-four feet high, according to the grade of the street, and are placed about twenty-five feet apart. The tubes are fitted into cast-iron blocks, four feet by three feet, fitted with peculiar cement, and placed horizontally on the top of the pavement, and then spiked to the ground. The incline of the track is calculated at about twenty feet per mile, enabling the cars to attain a speed of about twenty miles an hour by their own momentum. Stations are built along the route every quarter of a mile. The raising of the cars when they have reached the terminus of the track, is accomplished by means of compressed air, furnished by an engine and an air-tight blower, stationed at each end of the road. The air is driven through the rails of the road which are composed of air-tight tubes, and the trucks are raised by a simple cylinder with pistons and valves. The cars used on the road are constructed so as to accommodate thirty or forty passengers. The inventor of the road states that passengers could be transported at the rate of six cents apiece and leave a margin for a large profit.

THE RECENT GRAIN DECISION.

The recent decision of the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange, to the effect that the rule giving buyers three days in which to remove their grain acts as a guaranty by the seller, has aroused considerable discussion and no little feeling among the members of the Exchange, and steps are already being taken to secure a change in the wording of the rule. This is deemed to be necessary, as under the decision of the committee there is nothing to prevent a buyer, at any time within the "lay days," backing out of a poor bargain, and in periods of much fluctuation in prices sellers are at a decided disadvantage. The testimony taken before the committee was very voluminous. Witnesses were examined from all branches of the trade, viz.: G. C. Martin, of David Dows & Co.; David Bingham, of Bingham Brothers; Leonard Hazletine, Herman Stutzer, W. H. Power, Edward Annan, J. A. Herrick, C. K. Hickox, H. D. Kneeland, and S. Simondson. The drift of their testimony went to show that it is customary to reject any portion of a load of grain during the three "lay days" which does not come up to the sample, and the elevator man receives inferior grain at his risk up to the end of the third day. But the sellers contended that this related only to the quality of the grain and not to its condition, while the buyers claimed that both quality and condition should be guaranteed. What worked powerfully in the latter's favor was the fact that the boat-load in dispute was sold "to arrive in prime condition." Under these circumstances the committee could hardly have come to any other decision than the one they rendered. Sellers, however, are very much dissatisfied, regarding the case as an extremely bad precedent, and they are casting about for some new method of selling which shall protect their own rights, without infringing on the proper privileges of buyers.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD LOAN.

The Panama Railroad Directors held a special meeting yesterday at the company's office, No. 7 Nassau street, and formally authorized their President to extend the time of payment of the loan of $500,000 made by the company to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and about to fall due. This action was taken in reference to a new agreement between the two companies on the basis of the old tariff in force before the rupture, and is a victory for the railroad people, although in return they have agreed to guarantee the payment of the new steamers building for the steam-ship company. The new agreement has been drawn up ready for signature, and only awaited the action of yesterday to be finally ratified. Mr. William Butler Duncan acted at the meeting in his capacity as Director, and immediately afterward resigned. His place was filled by the election of Mr. Frederick Chandler, President of the National Banking Association.

AMONG THE MURDERERS.

EIGHT PERSONS IN THE TOMBS CHARGED WITH TAKING LIFE—THE CASE OF SCANNELL.

The trial and conviction of Stokes, Simmons, and King and the escape of William J. Sharkey relieved the Tombs of four persons charged with murder the character of whose crimes had given them a national notoriety. But one prisoner of equal prominence remained, namely, John J. Scannell, charged with the murder of Thomas Donahoe. Since that time, however, seven other persons charged with a similar crime, who have been lodged in the Tombs under Coroners' commitments, are now awaiting trial. Scannell's crime, however, completely reaches beyond all others yet untried in its magnitude and character. On Dec. 30, 1870, John J. Scannell, accompanied by his brother Florence, who was running for Alderman, with a number of other persons, entered the saloon of Thomas Donahoe, corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street, and began an indiscriminate attack on Donahoe and some of his friends. During the fight Florence Scannell was shot in the back, and died from his injuries on July 10, 1870. At the Coroner's inquest Donahoe was discharged from custody, and John Scannell, who was among the audience, drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him. He was prevented by the Police, and Donahoe escaped for the time. A short time after, while Donahoe was standing in front of ex-Senator Bradley's stables, Scannell made a second unsuccessful attempt to kill him. On the night of Sept. 10, 1870, while Donahoe and his cousin were walking up Third avenue, Scannell, disguised in a slouch hat and false whiskers, jumped out from behind a bill-board, with a Derringer pistol in his hand, and shot Donahoe in the breast. He escaped, and in his flight threw away his false beard and the pistol. Donahoe recovered after a long illness. Scannell finally succeeded in murdering him on the night of Nov. 2, 1872, at Johnson's pool room, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. Donahoe was with his father-in-law when Scannell came down the steps of the crowded saloon, and, drawing a heavy navy revolver from a holster which he had around his waist, fired five shots into Donahoe's head and body, killing him instantly. Scannell endeavored to escape, throwing his pistol into the area of a private residence, but was pursued and captured by Capt. McElwaine. He has since been placed on trial, the insanity defense being submitted on his behalf, and the jury disagreed. District Attorney Phelps announces his intention of placing Scannell again on trial next month.

Joseph Franco, an Italian, received at the Tombs on July 22, 1875, is charged with the murder of Giuseppe Morrelli, at No. 215 Hester street, on July 17, 1875. Mrs. Margaret Perry called on Morrelli in reference to sending his children to school, and found him in company with Franco. On entering the room she bid Franco "good day" in Italian, whereon Franco slapped her face. Morrelli interfered, when Franco left the room and returned in a few minutes with a large dirk-knife, with which he stabbed Morrelli. Franco is an illiterate Sicilian, and has borne a bad reputation, both in this country and his own.

Henry Rix, an uneducated German watchman in a lumber-yard at the foot of West Twelfth street, received at the Tombs on June 4, 1875, is charged with the commission of a murder of a most aggravated character. On the evening of May 26, a number of little children were playing in the vicinity of the lumber-yard, when Rix, who was drunk, ordered them away. The little boys began calling him names, when he drew a revolver and shot John McKenna, aged 14, of No. 393 West Twelfth street, killing him instantly. On being taken into the Ninth Precinct Station-house, Rix said that the little boy had thrown three stones at him and called him Fritz, and that he was glad he had shot him. This prisoner has served two terms of imprisonment for firing on unoffending citizens.

Theodore Reed, committed to the Tombs on May 15, 1875, is charged with the murder of his stepfather, John Walker, at No. 19 Desbrosses street, on the evening of May 1, 1875. They quarreled about a cane in the possession of Walker, ownership of which was claimed by Reed. A fight followed, during which Reed drew a pocket-knife and stabbed his stepfather twice in the breast.

Thomas Wilson, received at the Tombs on July 19, 1875, is about eighteen years of age, charged with having shot Alphonso Guerezo, a lad about his own age, during a fight in front of No. 14 Carmine street, on July 1, 1875. The Coroner's jury in this case rendered an open verdict, but the prisoner was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Thomas Sorrell, a young negro, committed to the Tombs on July 21, is charged with having stabbed an unknown negro, supposed to have been Samuel Peterson, in Thompson street, on Sunday, July 18. The parties, who were all drunk, belonged to the most degraded class of the Eighth Ward negro population.

Jacob Standeman, a young German shoemaker, received at the Tombs on June 2, is charged with the murder of Miss Louise Seidenwand, of No. 40 City Hall place. The prisoner, who had been paying his addresses to Miss Seidenwand, and who had been rejected by her, came behind her in Chatham street, while she was waiting for a Third avenue car, and shot her through the head.

Johann Bengsston, a Swedish immigrant of the poorest class, committed to the Tombs on Aug. 4, is charged with having stabbed Charles Nordstrom, keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, at No. 66 Greenwich street, on the night of July 31. Bengsston states that on entering Nordstrom's place he was robbed and assaulted, and that he did the stabbing in self-defense.

These prisoners, awaiting trial, are all confined on the first tier of the prison.

CRUEL KEEPERS PUNISHED.

THE ABUSIVE NURSES IN THE KINGS COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM DISCHARGED.

A regular meeting of the Kings County Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday afternoon at the Alms-house, Flatbush, Dr. Norris presiding. Commissioners Cunningham, Midas, and Raber were also present. A report was submitted on the part of the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Nelson Magee against George Bachmeyer and Henry Eglehofer, nurses of the institution, for cruel and abusive treatment while under their charge. The report embraced a statement of the evidence on the subject given before the committee, substantially as recorded in THE TIMES, and treating of the beatings which it was alleged Magee received at the hands of the nurses. It expressed the opinion that the charges in general were well sustained, and in reference to placing the camisole on the person of Magee, without any medical authority, the report states: "It is the opinion of the committee that there was no justifiable cause for using the camisole. Your committee offers the following recommendation: That the nurses implicated be forthwith discharged; that the camisole shall only be used by direction of the Medical Superintendent or his assistants, and in the presence of some one of them; that all the halls and rooms of the asylum occupied by the patients shall be visited morning, afternoon, and at bedtime, by the Medical Superintendent or one of his assistants, and that a book for recording complaints of patients and their friends shall be opened at each of the Commissioners' office. Your committee ask for further time to mature a more elaborate recommendation for the better government of the institution."

The report of the committee was immediately adopted, and its provisions were ordered to be put at once into execution. In connection with this subject a communication was received from Mr. Samuel L. Patterson, of the firm of Hazell & Co., hardware merchants at No. 246 Canal street, to the effect that, in consequence of a severe sunstroke received some years ago, Magee was not well during the Summer months, but that during the remainder of the year his faculties were unimpaired, and he displayed considerable business ability. Mr. Patterson advised the committee to pay attention to the statements of Mr. Magee, as he was reliable and trustworthy. Pending the result of the labors of the Investigating Committee, Mrs. Hardy, against whom charges of cruelty were also preferred by Mrs. Pennington, a patient, returns to her position as nurse in the twenty-second ward. She will continue to hold it unless the commission determine upon removing her, and in any event it is said that she will institute proceedings against Mrs. Pennington.

THE RECENT BRITISH SHIPPING ACT.

The following section of the Shipping act recently passed by the British Legislature is of importance to British vessels clearing from American ports:

"From and after Oct. 1, 1875, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels, shall be carried on board any British ship unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkhead, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the 1st of October, 1875. The Master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding £200."

MR. TILTON'S SUITS.

Messrs. Morris & Pearsall, attorneys for Theodore Tilton, filed yesterday in the City Court of Brooklyn notices of issue in Tilton's suits against Henry Ward Beecher, the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, and Thomas Kinsella. The City Court will sit on Sept. 1, and these cases will be called in their order on the calendar.

Joseph Loader, the upholsterer, charged with perjury, was bailed in the sum of $2,500 yesterday, Thomas Mullen, of No. 217 Myrtle avenue, becoming his surety.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ernest O'Neil, a child, was burned to death yesterday, at No. 310 Madison street, by setting his clothes on fire while playing with matches.

Marcella A. Patten, aged twenty-five, of No. 633 Hudson street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company held a meeting yesterday, but, the officers say, transacted no business of public interest.

Joseph Povonio, aged six years, residing at No. 51 Mulberry street, was bitten on the left cheek by a vicious dog, in the yard of No. 53 Mulberry street, yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured.

An entertainment for the benefit of Bijou Heron, given at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, last evening, was quite successful financially. Miss Heron gave recitations, Olive Logan read, and Mollenhauer's orchestra furnished the music.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association a committee was appointed to fit up Olympic Hall, in Sixteenth street, which has been leased for two years, as the new head-quarters of the association.

The Produce Exchange was notified yesterday of the failure of J. B. Trench, of No. 3 Bowling Green. Mr. Trench was formerly a carman, and a short time ago started out in the business of provision exporting on a capital which has proved inadequate. The total amount involved in his failure will not exceed $2,500.

Among those who called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Prof. Charles Davies, of West Point; Commissioners Wheeler, Fitz John Porter, Brown, Mott, King, and Smith. The Mayor stated that the visits of the Commissioners were in relation to the ordinary business of their respective departments.

The following sales at auction were made at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday: 50 shares National City Bank of Brooklyn, at 248; 50 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, at 186; a lot of Third Avenue Railroad seven per cent. registered bonds, at 99¼; 20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, at 198½.

The Staten Island Cricket Club went to Syracuse on Monday to play the cricket club there, and were splendidly entertained. The game went in favor of the Islanders, who beat their Syracuse opponents by 8 wickets. The score was 69 for the Syracuse club, in two innings, and 64 for the Islanders in the first inning and 9 in the second, with two men out.

While the steamer Harlem, of the Morrisania Line, was at her landing at Astoria on the 4:25 trip yesterday afternoon, four men in a small boat, all intoxicated and unable to manage the boat, ran under her wheel. There being a strong tide running at the time the boat capsized. A boat was lowered from the Harlem, and all hands were saved by the mate and crew.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Joseph Reilly, about thirty-five years of age, was found by the Police in a dying condition, in the rear yard of No. 129 Greenwich street. A stretcher was procured, and he was carried to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, but before reaching there he was dead. The death is supposed to have been due to natural causes.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. Porteus has resigned the pastorship of All Souls Episcopal Church, and will accept a call in Boston next September.

Herman Block, of Mauger street, who failed for $60,000 some time since and went to Germany, has signified his willingness to settle his debts at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar if his creditors will allow him to return to this country.

Matthew Cooper and Andrew Wenell, proprietors of a small newspaper published in East New-York, were arraigned before Justice Semler yesterday, for an alleged libel upon Wilmer H. Johnson, also a resident in East New-York. An examination will be had in a few days.

A young man who gives his name as Charles Proschell, a cigar maker, of No. 503 East Eleventh street, was arrested yesterday while in the act of robbing the money-drawer of the lumber-yard office of Henry Thomas, corner of Nevins and De Graw streets.

LONG ISLAND.

The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Queens County, to choose delegates to the State Convention to meet at Saratoga on the 8th of September, is called to meet at Roslyn on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The convention of the Second District is called to meet at the Jamaica Town Hall on Friday, Sept. 3. The Jamaica primary will be held on Monday evening next.

The second contest at rifle-shooting, for the gold badge of the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association, will take place on the association's range on Wednesday, the 8th of September. The badge was won at the first contest by Mr. William S. Elmendorf. It is necessary that a member shall win it three times in succession before he can hold it permanently.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Hon. John Jay, late United States Minister to Austria, will address the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County on the occasion of the approaching annual fair at White Plains, on Thursday, Sept. 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

The census of Begen County gives the population at 20,404.

Peter Weldon, a Jersey City junkman, was committed for trial yesterday on a charge of burglary. He was caught in the act of breaking into Patrick McArdle's liquor store, in Bay street.

A schooner lying at the Morgan street dock, in Jersey City, was broken into by thieves, and $65 worth of clothing belonging to the Captain was stolen.

The steamer Rotterdam, of the Antwerp and Rotterdam Line, which was due on Sunday, arrived at her dock in Jersey City yesterday. The delay was caused by an accident by which two of the blades of her propeller were broken.

Mary A. Waring, a resident of Jersey City, was committed for trial in the First District Police Court in Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from Catharine Corrigan.

The New-Jersey and New-York railroad passengers are being transported between New-York and Hackensack by the New-Jersey Midland Company, so that travel is not interrupted by the trouble with the Erie Company.

James Whelan attacked Richard Neman in Coles street, Jersey City, on Wednesday night, with a heavy piece of wood, and beat him about the head until he became insensible. Whelan was arrested yesterday, and Justice Corrigan put him under $500 bonds to answer.

The second free excursion for poor children took place from Newark yesterday under the auspices of St. Luke's Guild. More than 1,000 children assembled at Washington Park in the morning. The boat steamed down the Passaic into the Kills, and thence to Bath, Long Island, where the day was spent.

David S. Zeluff and John Sharp became involved in a drunken quarrel Tuesday night, in Weber's saloon, on Van Winkle avenue, Paterson. Some of Sharp's friends came to his assistance, and Zeluff, who is fifty years old, was dragged out into the hallway and stabbed with an ice-pick, receiving several dangerous wounds. Zeluff does not know who stabbed him, but he says the ice pick was handed to Sharp by Mrs. Weber, the wife of the proprietor.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, while Officer Ritter was patroling his beat in Magnolia avenue, Elizabeth, he heard the report of a gun, and directly afterward a ball came whizzing past his head. The officer summoned assistance and searched the premises of a man named Delaney, whence the shot seemed to have proceeded. Delaney could not be found, but his wife said he had gone out about an hour previously and taken his gun with him. Delaney has been greatly troubled with thieves lately, and it is thought that he mistook the officer for one.

FIREMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, the full board of Commissioners being present. A communication was received from Mr. John H. Strahan, a lawyer, inquiring "whether an effort on the part of members of the Fire Department to obtain relief by legal means will in any wise be construed by the Commissioners to the prejudice of those who may take such action." It was moved to answer the communication in effect that the firemen, being citizens, they had every right, if they saw fit, to proceed in the manner suggested. Commissioner King opposed the motion and offered as a substitute that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. The original motion was carried, however, Commissioner King voting in the negative.

A rough estimate of the budget of the department for 1876 has been prepared, in which the total of the estimates is summed up at $1,306,785, which is $9,215 less than the amount appropriated last year.

THE NEW CROTON WATER MAINS.

The resolutions authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay new Croton mains are to be called up again at the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day. The Tammany City Fathers, anxious to procure additional patronage for each district, intend to press them, but they have not obtained votes enough to secure their passage. It is said that Commissioner Fitz John Porter is preparing another voluminous document in relation to the water supply, and that it will be sent by the Mayor to the Board.

NO REMEDY EXTANT Equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for all cases of sores, piles, burns, and corns. It stops pain instantly and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.

Mrs. Mary E. Merritt, William Radcliffe, Miss E. A. Stuart, Mrs. Gerow, H. Osterberg, A. W. Morris, J. Lee Warner, Sister Edna, Mrs. Richard R. Gubbins, Miss Bessie Gubbins, Miss Kate Gubbins, P. B. Carr, Miss Cornelia R. Rodgers, Miss Sarah Nicholls, Henry Brooke, C. J. A. Dick, Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Jenkins and child, George Attwood, J. D. W. Cutting, W. P. Campbell, Roland Redmond, Dr. Hostetter and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Burnett, Mr. Wilkins.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.

George F. Truett, Miss Sophia Clements, O. B. Collins, Mrs. O. B. Collins, Peter M. O'Connor, James P. O'Connor, William A. Rix.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.

Martial Crotts, Mr. Reims, Mr. Petiquié, John Merritt, Hon. Robert Mac Lane, Mrs. Robert Mac Lane, Miss Mac Lane, Mr. Bloch, Benjamin Mantoue, Mrs. Lanbhein, Miss Lanbhein, P. Nordmann, Mrs. Gleize, Miguel Ferrera da Silva, Mrs. Mary J. Seizel, Joseph Schild, Manuel Nicolin Echanvre, Mrs. Manuel Nicolin Echanvre, Fritz Jacob, Mr. Grau, Mr. De Quercy, Mrs. De Quercy, Mrs. Dupare, Mrs. Ghersi, Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Ingelbart, Mrs. Noë, Mrs. Lucie Faye, Mrs. Curau, Mrs. Lamairie, Mrs. Carré Alp. Rodan, Mrs. Hosdez, Mrs. Hartmann, Mrs. Vandamme, Mrs. Gomez, Mrs. De Rubeyné, Mr. Roger, Mr. Darcy, Lecornu dit Castel, Mr. Rosenbaum, L. Odenhall, A. Aldigé, Mr. Forge, P. J. Boris, C. Pelletier, Mrs. Ve Bontemps, Miss Jeanne Bontemps, Miss Marie Bontemps, Miss Antona Bontemps, Mrs. Ve Camagny, Mr. Lacassague, John Klein, A. Kalm, Francisco Ruiz, Jacques Schomstein, Joseph Peters, Henri Hugues, Mr. Sénécal, Mrs. Saint Vanne, Toby W. Jahnston, Mr. Origet, Maurice Levy, Simon Adler, Ch. Fagnani, Georges Levy, Ch. Burrus, J. P. Rinders, Mrs. J. P. Rinders, Mr. Forster, Mr. De Mailly, Mr. Charles Ducommun, Miss Alice Ducommun, Miss Amélie Ducommun, Félix Larue, Samuel Kitts, Mrs. N. Topping, Mr. Campbell, Simon Baum, Mr. Bertrand, Mr. Davails, Mr. Vadaut, Mr. Colardini, Mrs. Neley, Miss Neley, Miss Marie Euphrasine, Mr. Faure, Mr. Seux, Mr. Guillotin, Philibert Rey, Elid Reid, Mr. Oséa, Mrs. Julien Honoré, Robert Honoré, Jacques Leog, Mrs. Jacques Leog, Mr. Daveley, Mrs. Daveley, Mr. Tillmann, Mrs. Ward, Leopold Erstein, Mr. Biron, Jules Thibault, L. Odend'hal, Mr. Trouillot, Edouard Ozanne, Mr. Vigouroux, Miss Daban, Mrs. Mathilde Jaccard, Miss Thérèse Antonino, Miss Marie Chaffanjon, E. Varet, Mrs. Marguerite Collins, Mrs. Gustave, Jochum Gustave, Mr. Dileman, Mr. Watson, Marx Levy.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.

William Semple, Rev. J. W. Dinsmore, Miss Davies, Mrs. Alling, Mrs. M. D. Halliday, Miss Halliday, C. Halliday, John B. Farries, Col. James M. Tower, Mrs. A. R. Linn, Mrs. John Harvie, Miss Jessie Harvie, Miss Caroline Harvie and maid, Miss Georgina Cowan, David Scott, James Watson, Prof. G. W. Plympton, Henry Plympton, Robert L. Martin and lady, Henry W. Craig, John W. Anderson and lady, D. S. Thompson and lady, Mrs. Jessie Wright, Alexander Munn, Jr., Horace Lee and lady, Robert Struthers, Master Rufus Abbot, Mrs. C. A. Loraman, Alexander Fowler, Robert Brown, Dr. Maurice F. Linquist and lady, Charles F. Linquist, John Bowie and lady, Miss Agnes Bowie, Miss Annie Nicol, John McKie and lady, Miss Isabella Carnochan, Mrs. Fanny M. Young, Miss Henderson, Miss T. M. Young, Miss R. J. Young, Miss Mary O. Johnstone, Miss Lizzie Kennedy, Miss Rebecca Gourley, Mrs. James Gourlay, Colin Robinson, L. W. Campin, W. C. Hanna, M. H. Weed, James B. Stevenson, John Hillock and lady, Miss Julia Hillock, Miss Mary Hillock, David Cowan and lady, Miss Maggie Cowan, Master William Cowan, Miss Julia Cowan, Miss Emma Herzog, Thomas Moir, Miss Sophia Morton, James Griffiths and lady, John Bryan and lady, Peter Ross, Henry Ross, Charles J. Wright, Charles Fish, Master William Fish, Rev. H. Hall, Duncan Stewart, Mrs. William M. Abbot, Mrs. J. B. Canterbury, C. Berney, S. Berney, W. F. G. Anderson, Miss Cora Tower, J. McCall, Miss Bella McCall, Miss Lambert, John W. De Forest, Mrs. Gerard T. Dewas, T. Lloyd, A. Hunter, H. Henday, S. Bird, Dr. Cowan, Rev. Mr. Elliott, J. C. Burke and lady, M. F. Burke, J. Little.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from San Francisco.—J. Geohman and wife, W. P. Conway, Thomas Savage, Miss E. Tevis, T. J. Higgins, W. H. Hubbard, Mrs. Colston, J. A. Iserman, R. C. Watson, Mrs. Orton, B. P. Moore & Bro., F. C. Durant and wife, L. P. Jonett, C. D. Simonson, H. Holden, and forty-five steerage. From the Isthmus—Capt. Littlefield, wife, and son, Aug. Hemingway and son, W. Muller, Major Henry Ehrman, S. W. D. Jackson, Mch. Wall, T. H. Hassell, John H. Slotter, S. L. Isaacs, Hy. Nathan William Winder, Lieut. S. T. Ackley, J. C. Cressap, Charles Rosenberg, T. T. Scovill, F. Gurtin, C. Schroeder, Mr. Gaufreau, R. Lathauser, Charles O. Rankin, Edward Platt, Thomas C. Cole.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—J. Ross, J. H. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawley, P. Hennan, wife and child, J. J. Haight, Mrs. J. D. Thomas, M. J. Food, wife and child, D. J. Sheffield, A. J. Bigelow, W. A. McHeil, E. T. Dukes, J. Sieman, E. A. Schwarz, H. Guhne, Miss A. Knowskoff-Pawtey, Miss Lawtey, E. J. Kennedy, H. Perry, J. Church, A. B. Ninsome, J. S. Norton, S. M. Brown, W. R. Goldsmith, E. Haywood, J. Hillgard, A. S. Smith, Thomas King, O. G. Grimes, George Fractoon, W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kayton, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Losy, F. Bendrick, Rev. A. Harris, Miss L. Kelly, C. M. Cunningham, Miss White, C. M. Holst, C. W. Wyman, R. E. Wright, S. Camp.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Urbizu and four children, Miss Dolores de Urbizu, Miss Matilde de Urbizu, Miss Annie Haines, W. Chapman, P. D. Buzzi, F. W. Armengol, Antonio F. Criado, Fernando Ruiz, J. A. Fernandez, Y. Escalante, Matias Levert, Alfred Wuttig, Gel de la Rosa, Master Jose de la Rosa, Manuel Busto, John C. Aviles, and ten Chinamen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:21 | Sun sets.....6:42 | Moon rises.12:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:45 | Gov. Island..4:34 | Hell Gate...5:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Aug 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, James Hand; Gulf Stream, Tribon, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co; Regulator, Howe, Savannah, R. Lowden; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.

Ships Dagmar, (Russ.,) Ralstrom, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Atlas, (Norw.,) Darsen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Admiral, Loring, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Libra, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Terborgshavn, &c., C. Tobias & Co.; Cyclone, (Br.,) Forbes, Penarth Roads for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Albert, Reid, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Sunshine, Clark, Stettin, William Nelson, Jr.

Brigs Oliver, (Br.,) Weeks, Jacmel, Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; Adella McLoon, Uram, Cienfuegos, Parsons & Loud; Thomas Turull, Thompson, Bridgetown, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Fidelia, Larrabee, Perth Amboy, Miller & Houghton; Christina, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, Jova, Terry & Co.; Paquet de Nova-York, (Port.,) Cunha, Oporto, Haggemeyer & Burn; Eliza Thomson, Bates, Arroyo, L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schrs. Myrover, Brown, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; General Gonzales, (Dom.,) Whitney, London, George W. Brown; Mabel F. Staples, Burrell, Brunswick, Ga., Brett Son & Co.; Sunny Shower, Flagler, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; A. B. Perry, Look, Gibara, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow Aug. 13, Larne 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. For the first 5 ds. had fresh westerly winds with dense fog. Aug. 22, lat. 48 N. lon. 49 W., passed a very large iceberg between two and three hundred feet high; 23d, lat. 41 48 N. lon. 61 W. spoke Cunard steamer, and same date, lat. 40 56, N., lon. 62 17 W., a German steamer, both bound E.; Same date, lat. 41 N., lon. 67 41 W., passed a Dutch bark with signal letters Q B F P.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana Aug 21, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Aug. 22, lat. 27 10, lon. 79 43, passed brig Sarah Gilmore, (of Stockton,) bound N.; same date, lat. 28 45, lon. 79 53, spoke bark Havelock, (Br.,) from Havana, for Queenstown, four men sick; 24th, lat. 35 37, lon. 74 21, passed schr. Lily B. French, bound S.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Aug. 14, Moville 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; Aug. 23, off George's Shoals, passed a German steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Aug. 20, lat. 19 15, lon. 14 25, spoke steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall; Aug. 21, J. H. Moore, a passenger, died of paralysis.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Read, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, London 40 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 2, lat. 48 09 N., lon. 35 40 W., passed the hull of an abandoned ship, dismasted, with spars hanging alongside. From papers found on board, she was probably from St. John, N. B., but the name could not be determined, the name on her stern being so daubed with black paint as to be illegible. She was timber loaded with undressed spars. By order of Capt. Borland she was set on fire, and was burning rapidly when last seen.

Ship Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, London July 31, with mdse. to order—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Bark W. J. Whiting, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fulmore, Liverpool July 17, via Sydney Aug. 13, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Aug. 4, lat. 44 N., lon. 49 09 W., passed several large icebergs; Aug. 18, spoke schr. Lillian Gertrude, of Gloucester, fishing on Brown Bank.

Bark Charles C. Leary, (of Boston,) Stilphen, Liverpool 25 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess—vessel to master. Had variable weather up to the Banks; from thence, 12 ds., fogs and calms; no date, lat. 26 20 N., lon. 48 30 W., passed six icebergs, three of them very large; Aug. 19, off Halifax, got the last of a hurricane blowing from S. E. to N. W. for four hours, in which lost nearly a whole suit of sails.

Bark Pandita, (Fr.,) Curtois, Colombo May 13, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 30, and crossed the equator July 25, in lon. 29 W.; off Cape of Good Hope saw whaling bark Roman, of New-London.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Larsen, London 41 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. The S. is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Bark Vesterlide, (Norw.,) Henricksen, Waterford, Ireland, 31 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 10, 60 miles E. of the Banks, passed a number of icebergs. The V. is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Bark Hermod, (Norw.,) Krog, Amsterdam 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. The H. is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Bark P. Breksdorff, (Norw.,) Terkelsin, Amsterdam 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Josefina, (Swed.,) Berndslsson, Antwerp 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had quick passage to the Banks; from thence, 25 ds., with light W. winds.

Bark Atlantic, (of Pictou,) Foster, Bremen June 2, via Pictou 10 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Perkins & Job.

Brig Woodland, Valentine, Bristol 29 ds., in ballast to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed Cape Clear July 29; Aug. 11, lat. 46 N., lon. 48 W., 40 miles E. of the Grand Banks, passed between several icebergs; also, at the same time, passed a White Star steamer and an Italian bark, both bound E.; 12th, no lat. or lon., spoke schr. Charles Hudston, of Provincetown, fishing on the Banks: all well; had about 900 quintals of cod.

Brig Oriolt, (Br.,) Belfountaine, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to Hutton & Watson.

Brig Arabella, Sanford, off and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Ledona, (of St. George's, Me.,) Rawley, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Bonneville & Edgett—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Rangatira, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Hopewell, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to Bonneville & Edgett—vessel to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Adria, (of Minudie,) Patterson, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. Sisk, (of Machias,) Sherman, Alma, N. B., 17 ds., with laths to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Rose, Vaughan, Cheverie, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Island Belle, (of Boston,) Woodman, Baddick, C. B., 14 ds., with plaster to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. G. E. Smith, (of Rockland,) Jamison, Baddick, C. B., 8 ds., with plaster to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. A. C. Watson, Sarkley, of and from St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Laconia, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. America, Miller, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Bedabadeck, Hall, Fox Island, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Phillips, Dix Island, Me., with granite to Smith & Co.

Schr. Isabella, Mason, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.

Schr. Ripple, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Edwards.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Norwood, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mocking Bird, Bradbery, of and from St. Johns, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Eliza Sawyer, Cook, Calais, with lumber to Nolan & Steers.

Schr. Adam Bowdly, Oliver, Blue Hill, Me., with granite to Bridge Company.

Schr. Trade Wind, Gray, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ella Pressey, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Mack, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren.

Schr. Nellie, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Ruth Darling, Geer, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth Dehart, Low, Boston, for Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. James English, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Crowell, New-Bedford.

Schr. Marcena Munson, Dayton, Pawtucket.

Schr. Eva Diverty, Hand, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Russell, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Hudson, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Haspell, New-Haven.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Shamrock, Troy, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eva, Champlin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah L. Thompson, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella, Matthews, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Spaulding, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Whitehead, Titus, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Momento, Wilbur, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Smith, Stonington.

Schr. William H. Bowen, Dill, Bristol.

Schr. Ceres, Clark, Portsmouth.

Schr. Susan Harker, Carwood, Portsmouth.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. William Allen, Jones, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silas Wright, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Storm, Adams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tillie, Parker, Salem, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie B. Hogan, Salem, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen, Percey, Salem, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Westerly.

Schr. W. W. Brauard, Fitch, New-Bedford.

Schr. Roamer, McFarland, Newport.

Schr. Eugene, Foster, Norwich.

Schr. Joe Carleton, Russell, Rockport, Me.

Schr. E. Flower, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah Reade, Reade, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Challenge, Terry, Greenport.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Andrews, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Louisa A. Lockwood, St. John, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E. S. E.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25—A. M.—Arr. ships Southern Rights, Woodbury, from Gottenburg; Andrew Jackson, Bartlett, from Liverpool; brig Tally Ho, Peterson, from Philadelphia; schr. Bill Baxter, (Br.,) Baxter, from East Harbor, Long Island.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Glaucus, Bearse, New-York.

Sld. steamers Saxon, Snow, Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, New-York; barks G. Reusens, Leighton, Elsinore, (having repaired;) D. Chapin, Bunker, Bangor, Me.; Megunticook, Hemingway, Portland; Ocean Pearl, Henley, do; schrs. Laura E. Messa, Gregory, Windsor, N. S.; Cyrus Hall, Howes, do; L. A. Rose, Rose, Alexandria, Va.; S. C. Tryon, Nickerson, Baltimore; Cohassett, Baker, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25.—Arr. 24th, schrs. St. Croix, from Boston, and Harry G. Sheppard, from New-York; 25th, steamer Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Georgia, Crowell, New-York.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Aug. 25—A. M.—Arr. yesterday, schr. Carrie Nelson, 11 ds. from Saba, for New-York, with loss of bowsprit, and with other damages.

The schr. Rebecca Huddell is at anchor below here with main and mizzen carried away below the head, and stripped of nearly all her sails.

The bark Nellie T. Guest remains for Philadelphia.

The steamer Richmond arr. from New-York at 5 A. M.

P. M.—Arr. to-day, ship Mataura, from Havre, in ballast, for orders. The tug Young America left for Philadelphia at 9 A. M., with schr. Rebecca Huddell in tow. Steam-tug Cynthia also went up this A. M. Two barks, names unknown, passed in at 11 A. M. Bark Dover and one brig have passed out to-day.

Schrs. Charles H. Kelly, for Boston; N. S. Brown, for Danvers; L. B. Fisk, for Boston; Sallie B., for do., and J. H. Moore, for Portland.

The vessels here are without change.

Schr. Carmita, from the Fishing Banks this morning, reports a severe time experienced in reaching the harbor; had decks swept, &c.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 25.—Arr. ship Mataura, from Havre, in ballast for orders.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 25.—Put in, schr. Clipper, with the Leni Lenape Boat Club, of Philadelphia, on board. They had reached the Delaware Breakwater and were forced back by a heavy north-east storm.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—Cld. steamers Hudson, Gager, New-York; and Margaret, Baker, Havana; schr. Lily of the Valley, for Belize, Honduras.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 25.—Arr. schrs. Daisy, E. Parkhurst, Alexandria; Gem, Rockland; Emma Green, Bangor; Wm. Pickering, Ellsworth.

Sld. schrs. Alfred Braybook, Georgetown; Hattie Perry, Eliza Jane Raymond, Ocean Wave, John J. Worthington, H. T. Potter, Wm. D. Mengam, and Elm City, New-York.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 25—A. M.—The bark Brazil, (Br.,) from Havre via Sydney, C. B., and Sandy Hook, passed up at 5 P. M. yesterday, and anchored above here and still remains. The schrs. N. W. Magee, from Portland; Thomas Borden, from Fall River; Sea Flower, from Newport; Mary E. Femerick, from Boston, and Ida Della Ferre, from Somerset, passed up this morning. The schr. American Eagle, from Danversport, anchored off here this morning and remains. The schr. Lucia B. Ives got under way last evening and proceeded up. The steamer Centipede for Boston, and schr. George Glendon Jewett, for Portland, passed down last evening. The schrs. David Faust, from Boston; Elvie Davis, from do.; Agnes R. Bacon, from do.; Daniel Brittain, from do.; L. Barnes, from do.; George Nevinger, from do.; James Alderdice, from Providence; John W. Hall, Jr., from Salem; Decora, from Portsmouth; Althea, from do., and Owen P. Hinds, from Calais, passed up last evening.

Noon.—The schrs. Luella A. Snow, for Boston; Lamartine, for New-Bedford; Marion Gage, for Boston; J. K. Manning, for do.; Ella T. Little, for Lynn, and Mary Weaver, for Boston, passed down since the morning report.

Afternoon.—Bark Brazil got under way at 2:30 P. M. and proceeded to work up. Steamer Myrtle is now passing with the Pollock.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 25—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Thomas G. Smith, Hand, from Charleston; Agnes Repplier, Lynch, from Richmond; Wesner, Plum, from Portsmouth; Ann H. Hickman, Shaw, from do.; A. D. Scull, Frambes, from Salem; C. W. May, Davis, from Roxbury; Ann J. Loughlin, Smith, from Lynn; M. E. Traner, Oakins, from do.; E. Sinnickson, Penewell, from Gloucester; Hattie Paige, Godfrey, from Boston; Geo. Churchman, Risley, from do.; F. B. Colton, Birch, from do.; J. Paine, Long, from do.; Marth Welsh, Burdge, from do.; M. A. McGahan, Call, from do.; L. B. Ives, Van Zandt, from do.; Alexander Harding, McBride, from Somerset; Wild Pigeon, Conary, from do.; Mary D. Cranmer, Horner, from do.; W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Providence; Mary F. Corson, Nickerson, from do.; Estelle Day, Tracey, from do.; J. J. Moore, Franklin, from do.; John A. Griffin, Foster, from do.; Anthea, Godfrey, Shaw, from Warren.

Cld. steamers Ohio, Morrison, for Liverpool; W. Whilden, Riggans, for Baltimore; schrs. A. E. Ketchum, Ketchum, for Portsmouth; W. A. Levering, Smith, for Portsmouth; E. M. Buehler, Maloy, for do.; E. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Boston; A. C. Paige, Haley, for Boston; Edith L. Steers, Corson, for do.; Mary G. Farr, Conwell, for do.; John Stroup, Nickerson, for do.; Marion Gage, Furman, for do.; Geo. Churchman, Risley, for do.; Joseph Baymore, Burdge, for Cambridge; Martha Welsh, Burdge, for do.; Ella T. Little, Crawford, for Cambridgeport; R. H. Shannon, Wilson, for Danversport; S. L. Russell, Smith, for Lynn; Young Teaser, Slocum, for New-Bedford; Yankee Boy, Henderson, for East Greenwich; H. M. Buell, Ireland, for Providence; Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, for Nantucket; H. N. Miller, Miller, for Boston.

Arr. steamers Beverly, Wallace, from New-York; G. S. Shriver, Wood, from Baltimore; schrs. Snow Bird, Cripps, from Guaco, N. B.; Fannie Hanmer, Brock, from Nantucket; Governor Burton, Phinney, from Somerset; Agnes R. Bacon, Healey, from Boston; Mary and Priscilla, from Rappahannock River.

Cld. steamers Aries, Whilden, for Boston; Florida, Crocker, for Providence; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, for New-York; Mayflower, Davidson, for do.; bark Germania, Cluver, for Bremen.

PORTLAND, Aug. 25.—Arr. schr. John Bird, from Philadelphia.

Cld. schr. C. K. Dresser, for Baracoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Arr. 24th, ships El Dorado, Winding, Ardrossan, and United States, Lunt, Liverpool.

TYBEE, Ga., Aug. 25.—Arr. steamer General Barnes, Cheeseman, New-York; bark Greif, (Ger.)

Sld. steamer Leo, Daniels, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—Arr. steamer D. J. Foley, Donnell, Baltimore; bark Falken, (Norw.,) Christensen, London; brig Falken, Fernandina.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia, at Fall River Aug. 24, struck the Rodman breakwater, stoving a hole in her side. She sunk at the wharf in 15 feet of water. Her cargo is being discharged.

Brig P. M. Tinker, from Boston, for Calais, to load for West Indies, while in charge of a St. John pilot, struck on Gun Rock, knocking off forefoot, part of shoe, and started copper forward.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CANNING, N. S., Aug. 23.—Arr. schr. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Porto Rico.

COW BAY, C. B., Aug. 24.—Cld. brigs S. H. Odiorne and Victoria Amelia, New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 24.—Arr. brig Magenta, (Br.,) Oporto.

Sld., 24th, steamer Falmouth, Colby, Portland.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The steamer City of Havana arrived here yesterday afternoon; steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, from New-Orleans.

Sld. Aug. 23, schr. Etta and Josie, Bunker, for New-Orleans.

Sld. Aug. 24, steamer Gussie, Morgan, for Indianola.

Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Austin, Simpson, from Rockport, Texas; bark Queen of Commerce, (Br.,) Crowley, from Brunswick, Ga.

Sld. bark Santissima Trinidad, (Span.,) Lopez, for New-York; schr. Theresa G. Gutierrez, for Shieldsboro.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—Sld. Aug. 23 brig Atlas, for Montevideo; schrs. Charlie Morton and Mary E. Staples, for Penarth Roads, for orders.

MATANZAS, Aug. 25.—Arr. 24th, schr. Albert W. Waite, Pettengill, from Portland.

Sld 25th, brig Manlius, (Br.,) Todd, for north of Hatteras.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 25.—Arr. 24th, barks Amity, from England; Assyria, (Br.,) Edgett, from London, and Belle Stewart, (Br.,) Gilliett, from Barrow.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 25.—Arr. brig Fidelia, (Br.,) Young, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Immanuel, for Belfast.

WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 25.—Sld. 23d, schr. Lizzie Newton, for Calais.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sld. for the United States, Jupiter, Star of the West, Ocean, Paolino, Annie W. Goddard, Ontario, Warden Law, Primus, France et Platte, Brigetta, and David Bugbee.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Catherine, P. A. Munch, the latter at Copenhagen, and Annie Vail.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Naja, Nordstjernen, Minnie Hunter, Mathilde, the last four at Elsinore.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Vidar, the latter at Havre; Gem, Pekin, Eliza Prosper, Myaheer, Borneo, Sarah B. Cann, C. E. Jayne, C. S. Busknell, F. Reck, Auguste, Victoria, Lydia, Constantia, Ole Smith Ploug, last six at Bremen.

Arr. out on the 24th inst.—India, the latter at Falmouth, Ada, Jane Young, Champion, Maggie Harthan, Edina.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Neptunus, Charles, Winslow, City of Ottawa, Herbert J. Olive, J. A. Thompson, Marietta, Arica, the latter at Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.—The National Line steamer The Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Aug. 14, arr. here at 9 o'clock last night and proceeded to Liverpool.

FIFTH EDITION.

The Beecher Case---What are the Facts?

NOW READY.

This day is published the FIFTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The continued demand for this Review has already exhausted four editions, and the fifth is now in the press. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief, yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER's own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to *Abbott's Official Report* of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

AN IMPOSITION EXPOSED.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its own circulation is 50,000 a day.

We have repeatedly offered, and always stand ready, to prove that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of....50,000
1,000 that it has not....49,000
1,000 that it has not....48,000
1,000 that it has not....47,000
1,000 that it has not....46,000
1,000 that it has not....45,000
1,000 that it has not....44,000
1,000 that it has not....43,000
1,000 that it has not....42,000
1,000 that it has not....41,000
1,000 that it has not....40,000
1,000 that it has not....39,000
1,000 that it has not....38,000
1,000 that it has not....37,000
1,000 that it has not....36,000
1,000 that it has not....35,000
1,000 that it has not....34,000
1,000 that it has not....33,000
1,000 that it has not....32,000
1,000 that it has not....31,000
1,000 that it has not....30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies.

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The most HEATHFUL and DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD made from WHEAT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Address F. E. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circulars

HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.